

# ARMY

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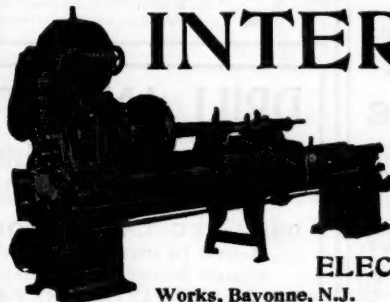
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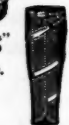
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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

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It is a suggestive fact that public opinion in the Old World nations regards the annexation of Cuba by the United States not only as bound to come but as desirable in the interest of peace and progress. Nearly all the prominent journals of London take that view of the case, and the Jiji, of Tokio, says that Japanese sentiment is similarly inclined. That journal holds that Cuba's present nominal independence is not beneficial to the majority of the Cubans, while it is a source of danger to other nations. In France the same feeling is expressed, and the Journal des Debates, of Paris, sees in the present attitude of our Government another manifestation of American "imperialism." "President Roosevelt's action," says our French contemporary, "has produced the best effect, and the success achieved will serve the President's personal interests as well as those of the United States. President Roosevelt has succeeded in placing the yoke of an American protectorate on Cuba, while solemnly affirming the principle of the island's independence. He thus escapes the accusation of imperialism, but we have long understood the reality of American ambitions and the inevitable consequences of a more and more imperious application of the Monroe Doctrine. Pan-Americanism is progressing with implacable constancy and certainty, and Secretary Root's journey to the republics of South America clearly indicates the goal of American imperialistic dreams."

Notwithstanding the intricacies of the Cuban problem there is a confident belief in Havana that our amiable and diplomatic Secretary of War will master them all. This feeling is well expressed in the following editorial utterance of the Havana Post: "Big, jovial, the Honorable Bill Taft will hold the center of the stage next. Commander Colwell, Chargé d' Affaires Sleeper, and even President Palma will have to be content in the immediate future to play parts necessary to the general ensemble of the exciting events which chase each other these days with such extraordinary rapidity. The world knows Taft's ability as a pacificator and judge of vexed and difficult questions, and every thoughtful person in Cuba will welcome the coming of this sterling American, who may be expected to give all concerned a fair hearing, get them together, and then, if they will not agree—but they must agree—else what is a pacificator for? The Post will wager its fine new press against a Havana cigar that Mr. Taft will have the whole matter settled in short order on a basis of common sense, and with the best interests of Cuba herself strictly and constantly in view in making such settlement."

One incidental result of the Cuban crisis will be, we hope, to stop all further talk of disposing of our Army transport ships, a measure which has been more than once proposed in the last three years. For while the possibility of extensive military operations by the United States in Cuba seems more remote than it was a few days ago, it is nevertheless a sharp reminder that such an emergency would find our military authorities desperately embarrassed by the lack of ships required for the movement of large bodies of troops and equipment. It has been pointed out by Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., a highly capable quartermaster officer, in a treatise to which we have hitherto alluded, that our entire over-sea merchant fleet on both the Atlantic and the Pacific would only provide transport for an army of 100,000 men with their equipment and supplies for a period of sixty days. The paucity of our resources in ships was clearly described in a report prepared less than a year ago by Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach, C.E., U.S.A., transmitted by the Chief of Staff to the Secretary of War and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 20, 1906. Taking the division as the unit of organization for mixed troops, consisting of nine Infantry regiments, one Cavalry regiment (three squadrons), three Artillery

battalions, one Engineer battalion, one company Signal Corps, four field hospitals, and an ammunition and supply column of 186 wagons aggregate, Colonel Leach points out that to embark this force would require ten 6,500-ton ships, and nine 5,500-ton ships, allowing one of the latter for the ammunition and supply columns and extra stores. Colonel Leach continues: "As an expedition may be necessary from either the Atlantic or Pacific coast, and as ships in either ocean cannot possibly be made available in fifteen days for an expedition from the other coast, there should be on each side a number of suitable ships afloat, such that the numbers specified above can be obtained within the time stated. Supposing these ships to be engaged in foreign trade, it is not probable that one-third of those in either ocean could be obtained and made ready in fifteen days. Assuming this ratio, it follows that to provide suitable ships for a rapid movement of two divisions from either coast, there should be not less than sixty of the larger and fifty-four of the smaller size afloat in Atlantic and the same in Pacific waters, or 120 of the larger and 108 of the smaller size in all, an aggregate of 228 vessels. The aggregate gross measurement of 228 ships of the size indicated is 1,368,000 gross tons. The official list of merchant steam vessels for 1904 shows fifty-seven sea-going ships of 4,000 gross tons and upward, with an aggregate tonnage of 400,000. This includes the very fast Atlantic liners, which would doubtless be required by the Navy for scouts and also some very large ships which would not be generally serviceable." It is evident from the facts above stated that an emergency requiring the sending of an Army division to Cuba would find the military authorities in a position of grave embarrassment with respect to transport. Consequently, another and highly important lesson of the Cuban affair is that our Army transports should not only be retained, but that Congress owes it to the nation to enact practical legislation to create a great American merchant marine from which the needs of the Army in time of war can be promptly supplied.

Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., publishes in the current number of the Journal of the Infantry Association an article on "Military Landing Operations," which is specially interesting in view of the possibility of such operations in Cuba. He points out that this general subject has been indifferently treated in the available military text books, but that it is nevertheless one of great and ever increasing importance to the U.S. Marine Corps, as that branch of the Service most likely to be called upon to take the initiative in such operations; to the U.S. Army, on account of the fact that in any war with a strong foreign power this great arm of the Government service will be called upon not only to continue the minor operations thus begun by the Marine Corps upon a much larger scale, but also to oppose such landing operations on the part of the enemy; and to the U.S. Navy, since upon the Navy will fall the duty of securing the temporary or permanent "command of the sea" necessary to the success of all landing operations over sea, as well as the important duty of supporting with the guns of its cruisers and gunboats any military force while actually landing upon the shores of the enemy. Major Williams discusses the question at great length and gives much attention to the tactics of landing, the preparation and equipment of the expedition and conduct during transit. "From a consideration of both the military and naval aspects of the case," he says in conclusion, "it seems fair to assume that no extensive expedition should be started against an enemy overseas until the Navy has gained command of the sea, and that even in minor operations of this character there must be at least a temporary command of the sea. It would also appear necessary to a fair promise of success for such expeditions that the troops composing it should have previous drills in the maneuvers peculiar to landing operations, and that the transports to carry them should be provided with the especial equipment of boats and the men to handle them in landing on the open coast under fire, as otherwise the enemy would secure immunity from such attacks by closing his commercial ports where there are wharf and lighterage facilities for handling freight and passengers."

Inasmuch as the question of making all communication by wireless telegraphy subject to governmental control by international agreement has already become a matter of lively concern to the naval powers, and will become still more urgent upon the approach of war, it is interesting to observe how the matter is regarded by the Congress of the Institute of International Law, now in session in Ghent. That body on Sept. 23 adopted a resolution which declares that the air is free in time of war as well as in peace, that the only control which a nation can exercise over the air is that which is considered necessary to the security of the nation, and that in default of special agreements the regulations governing ordinary telegraphy shall apply to wireless systems. This declaration, it will be observed, simply emphasizes the need of an international agreement to regulate wireless communication in time of war, and therein it is in full accord with the views of those governments which have taken the subject under consideration. But another view of the case, which is important because of its origin, comes from Sir E. Fry, who was the British Legal Assessor to the North Sea Commission. He contends that in war belligerents must accept all the risks involved in the use of wireless telegraphy, that they can neither require its suppression or supervision by neutrals

nor can they treat those who employ it on the high seas as spies or as subject to their naval dispositions. It may be inconvenient to a navy commander, he observes, that neutrals should have as much right to the high seas as himself, but it is true, nevertheless, and the balance of convenience is in favor of preserving neutral rights. Nothing short of positive evidence of complicity with the enemy would justify a navy officer in forcibly interfering with a neutral who is observing and reporting his movements. A neutral is entitled to full liberty within his own territory, and consequently his discretion in admitting news and permitting its transit is too delicate and valuable a right to be subjected to the dictation of a belligerent. Assuming that Sir E. Fry's utterances correctly represent the attitude of the British government, it will be seen that great obstacles may be encountered in reaching an effective international agreement for the control of wireless communication. Nevertheless, his views, as well as the declaration of the Congress at Ghent, show that such an agreement is most urgently needed.

Officials at the navy yard in Washington, D.C., are greatly pleased with the attitude of President Roosevelt in regard to the matter of forcing proprietors of public places of amusement to respect the uniform of the United States Navy and in no way discriminate against its wearers. The latest action by the President in this matter was the sending by him this week to Rear Admiral Thomas at Newport, R.I., a check for \$100 to be used in prosecuting the dance hall proprietor who refused admission to a bluejacket because of his uniform. Accompanying the check to Admiral Thomas, President Roosevelt sent this letter: "My dear Admiral: I enclose \$100 to be used in that suit which, thanks to you, has been so wisely undertaken, to test the legality of excluding any man from any public place of entertainment because he wears the United States uniform. I feel that it is the duty of every good citizen to endeavor in every shape and way to make it plain that he regards the uniform of the United States Army and Navy, just as much when worn by an enlisted man as when worn by an officer, as a badge of honor and therefore as entitling the wearer to honor as long as he behaves decently. There is no finer body of men in all our country than the enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States and I cannot sufficiently express my indignation and contempt for any man who treats their uniform save with the respect to which it is entitled. If a man misbehaves himself then no matter what uniform he wears he should be dealt with accordingly, but the fact of wearing the United States uniform should be accepted as presumptive evidence that the man who wears it is all right and any discrimination against the uniform as such is more than presumptive evidence that the man thus discriminating is all wrong."

The Marine Corps is having trouble with its men on the Pacific coast, where the percentage of desertions has recently greatly increased because of the great demand in San Francisco for labor, and the high wages being paid there. Reports received by Brig. Gen. G. F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, this week tell of the large number of desertions among the marines stationed at the Mare Island barracks. By order of General Elliott a second lieutenant and several old and experienced enlisted men of the Marine Corps have been detailed to act as a squad to search San Francisco for deserters from the Marine Corps. It is said in official circles that agents of labor organizations have been secretly urging the marines at Mare Island to desert and to seek employment at \$8 and \$10 a day in San Francisco. The police of San Francisco have shown a disinclination to assist the Government in arresting such deserters, and it finally became necessary for General Elliott to order the detail of the squad to search for the men.

The Surgeon General of the Army has received most favorable reports regarding the sanitary conditions which existed this summer at the various camps of instruction. There was practically no disease at any of the camps, which tends to show that the Regular soldier may live without epidemic disease when his health is under the supervision of careful medical officers and where sanitary laws are rigidly observed. Major Charles F. Mason, Med. Dept., has made a verbal report on the condition which existed at the camp of instruction at Chickamauga Park, Ga. There was little sickness there. Major Mason made a most glowing report on the tests of the McCall crematory latrine. The inventor of this crematory, Dr. McCall, was formerly a contract surgeon in the Army. It is believed he has solved the problem of a sanitary method of disposing of all waste in military camps.

The Navy Department is experiencing great difficulty in commissioning the new vessels because of the shortage of officers and enlisted men. The Connecticut and Georgia and the Washington and Minnesota will have to be given skeleton crews and only part of their complement of officers. The Navy is now about four thousand men short of the maximum number allowed by law, but it is hoped that this number will be made up before the end of the present fiscal year. New recruiting stations will be established at Memphis, Tenn., on Oct. 1, and at Detroit, Mich., on Oct. 10. The former will be in charge of Lieutenant Commander McGrann, and the latter in charge of Lieutenant Watts. The shortage of officers has also made it difficult to obtain officers for recruiting purposes.



An analysis of the scores in the National Team Match, which we recently published, shows that if the scores made on the skirmish runs were eliminated, instead of the Army Infantry Team winning the national trophy it would have remained with New York with a score of 2,491 for the Infantry. Massachusetts would have continued in third place, but Wisconsin would have taken fourth place and New Jersey fifth, while the Cavalry team would have dropped from second to sixth and the Navy and Marine Corps would not have been among the prize winners. As it was New Jersey came in eighth and Wisconsin ninth, Illinois finishing seventh. In the skirmish firing the best the State teams could do was 767 scored by New York, which was 101 points less than the score of the Cavalry team. Massachusetts was close behind with 766 and Illinois with 755. New Jersey went down to 701, while Wisconsin fell far behind with only 668. The highest individual scores in the National Team Match at the different ranges were as follows: 200 yards, slow fire, Sergt. J. R. Williams, N.J.; Sergt. William Maybee, Pa., and Pvt. P. Patterson, Mich., all 47; 600 yards, Corpl. R. Y. Wallace, Ill., and Major W. S. Price, N.J., both 48; 800 yards, Sergt. G. W. Johnson, Jr., 49; 200 yards, rapid fire, Pvt. C. W. Harrison and Sergt. C. W. Bennett, both of Connecticut, made 50 points each, a perfect score, being ten shots in the bull's eye; skirmish run, Sergt. J. J. Gibney, U.S. Cav., 94; 1,000 yards, Sergeant Davidson, U.S. Inf., 45. In the National Pistol Match there were more than 230 competitors. It was won by Lieut. S. M. Parker, 29th Inf., U.S.A., with a score of 41 at 75 yards, 50 at 25 yards, 47 at 50 yards, and 50 each at 15 and 25 yards, rapid fire, a total of 238 out of a possible 250 points. Close behind him were Capt. M. H. Smith, of Squadron A, N.Y., 235, and Sergt. C. E. Orr, 4th Ohio N.G., 235. Lieutenant Parker used a Regular Army .38 Colt revolver, Captain Smith and Sergeant Orr using Smith & Wesson revolvers. The marked increase of interest in the National Pistol Match is evidenced by the fact that two years ago there were barely enough entries to satisfy the conditions. There must be at least thirty-six entries. Last year the list increased to ninety and this year it leaped to more than 230 entries. This competition is restricted to Army revolvers of the Smith & Wesson or Colt pattern, .38 caliber, and Army ammunition must be used exclusively.

It is exceedingly gratifying to observe that the question whether a man who wears the uniform of the United States Army or Navy may for so doing be excluded from a public place of amusement is at last to be determined in our courts of law. With that end in view two suits have been instituted, one in Newport, R.I., the other in Cleveland, Ohio. The plaintiff in the first of these suits, as noted in these columns last week, is Chief Yeoman Frederick Bueenze, U.S.N., who has sued the Newport Amusement Company for damages because of its action in excluding him from a public dance hall for no other reason than that he was dressed in the Navy uniform. The other suit was instituted against the Humphrey Company, of Cleveland, by two enlisted men of the Army, who contend that the defendants ejected them from a dancing pavilion solely because they appeared in the uniform of the Army. This second suit has been brought in pursuance of a purpose announced by Capt. Alfred Aloe, U.S.A., who is on recruiting duty in Cleveland, and who, as explained in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is resolved to see whether men in uniform can be arbitrarily excluded from amusement resorts simply because of their attire. Captain Aloe is determined to force the issue in the Cleveland case and is reported as saying: "It is very well to talk about compromise measures, but we propose to take such action as will put a stop to this disrespect of the United States uniform. Among our enlisted men, from all walks of life, men of education and refinement are to be found. As long as they behave as gentlemen we propose to have them treated as such." We earnestly hope that substantial damages will be awarded to the plaintiffs in both of these cases. Such a result would serve as a wholesome warning to all concerned that the man who insults the United States uniform will do so to his sorrow.

Orders were issued this week by the War Department to the Superintendent of the Military Academy to arrange the companies composing the corps of cadets into two battalions, for purposes of administration and instruction. This action was taken on the recommendation of the General Staff of the Army, and after its legality had been passed on favorably by the Judge Advocate General of the Army. General Davis, in an interesting opinion on the legality of such reorganization for the corps of cadets at West Point, held that the term "corps" as applied to the organized body of cadets, has no definite statutory meaning. In the military Service of the United States, he said, the term "corps," or more properly "Army Corps," applies to the largest unit of organization in an army on the field. As the word is applied to the organized body of cadets it is used as a term of description and designation and is not synonymous with the term "battalion." This latter term, however, is twice employed in legislation affecting the Military Academy, where General Davis regards it as synonymous with the word "corps." He says: "It is the opinion of this office that it is within the power of the Superintendent, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to arrange the companies composing the corps of cadets into two battalions for purposes of administration and instruction. In doing this, however, nothing can be embodied in such regulations which

is calculated to diminish the authority or modify the duties of the commandant as prescribed in Section 1312, Revised Statutes. If it be desired to give a battalion commander the rank, pay and allowances corresponding to that command, the enabling authority of Congress will be necessary."

In pursuance of its resolute and unselfish purpose to foster an intelligent popular sentiment in support of the steady expansion of the Navy, the Navy League of the United States has perfected arrangements for a Navy Day Celebration, to be held in Atlantic City on Oct. 6. The project bears the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, who is expected to take part in the exercises together with a large number of distinguished citizens, including Gen. Horace Porter, Rear Admirals Joseph B. Coghlan and Charles M. Thomas, and Capt. James M. Miller, U.S.N.; Col. Robert M. Thompson, Jarvis B. Edson and Jacob W. Miller, all former officers of the Navy, and many others. More than four thousand invitations to the celebration have been sent out, and it is confidently believed that they will bring together an assemblage which, both in numbers and representative character, will serve, as did the great review at Oyster Bay on Labor Day, to show how powerfully the demand for a progressive increase in the Navy has appealed to the American people. We understand that it is the purpose to make Navy Day a regular annual occasion, and if such is the fact, the Navy League is to be congratulated upon the wisdom which suggested it. A yearly gathering of that character, including in its membership eminent officers of the Navy and Army, members of Congress and distinguished citizens interested in the proper development of our National defenses, should be able to do much to awaken public sentiment in that vital project and thus bring a powerful influence to bear upon Congress in support of the necessary legislation for the purpose indicated.

Lieut. Frank Geere, Art. Corps, U.S.A., in an article on "Our Military Individualism," which appears in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, reminds his brother officers that, with the changes which have taken place in our military establishment since 1898, including, as they do, an extensive reorganization and increase in strength, the creation of the General Staff, revised manuals and new uniforms, there have arisen new requirements in the matter of instruction and training for the individual soldier. "There is a large difference," he remarks, "between the little force of 30,000 trained men that constituted the United States Army before 1898 and the present military composition. There are now comparatively few old and tried soldiers in the ranks, for increased numbers have reduced the proportion of the experienced nucleus, besides the further depletion of long-service men produced by an expanded non-commissioned staff. Men young in age and less experienced in service compose the bulk of the present fighting line, while even those of several enlistment terms have been required to learn along new lines adapted to suit the expansion of the Service. No officer can afford to forget this difference, because every effort and all means must be used to mold the individuals into the shape of the new body. To do more than instruct along mechanical lines, but to teach an effective use of that intelligence with which the American born is gifted, should be the definite aim of every company officer."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, in his final report as commander of the Department of Mindanao, from which we quoted at length last week, speaks earnestly in favor of the enactment of the bill to increase the Medical Department of the Army now pending in Congress. "While many contract surgeons have rendered excellent service," he remarks, "the system of employing medical officers whose qualifications have not been rigidly tested is not believed to be desirable. Troops serving in remote stations are entitled to the services of the best medical attendance procurable, or at least that of medical officers who have shown themselves possessed of all the requirements for entrance into the regular Service."

According to a statement in the Manila Times of Aug. 11, an officer of the Army Medical Corps stationed in the Philippines has received the following letter from an officer on duty in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army in Washington: "In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 5 you will see a statement given out by the Secretary of War that the Ordnance bill has passed this session of Congress with the distinct understanding that the Medical bill would be passed the first part of next session. I want to tell you so you can distribute the information to the youngsters throughout the corps that this is a straight story and is not simply the writing of a newspaper correspondent. The Secretary of War is absolute in his assurance that we can have our bill next year. There is no reservation whatever in his statement. We had hoped we would be able to pass the bill at the recent session, but since the decision has been made we are satisfied and believe that the corps should be satisfied with the showing that has been made. There is no opposition to our bill in Congress."

Fort Brown, Texas, was abandoned as a military station on Sept. 24, after being occupied by U.S. troops for over forty-one years, all movable property having been shipped to other posts by Company H, 26th Infantry. The earliest record found in the post, says a correspond-

ent, is that of a general order issued by command of Major Gen. F. Steele at headquarters, Army of the Rio Grande, Brownsville, Texas, July 14, 1865. General Steele assumed command of the U.S. forces on the Rio Grande at Brazos Santiago, Texas, June 9, 1865, and proceeded to Brownsville, which afterwards became the headquarters of the District of the Rio Grande. By a strange coincidence, one of the first regiments to occupy Forts Brown and Ringgold after the war was the 26th U.S. Infantry, the same numbered regiment though not the same organization that was last to occupy these two border posts. Many of our senior officers began their military service at old Fort Brown, some of the juniors were born there, and it is not without a bit of sadness that the Army relinquishes its active authority and the old fort is placed in the hands of a care-taker.

The Medal of Honor Legion of the United States, in convention at Winsted, Conn., Sept. 25, declared itself opposed to the movement to take from the War and Navy Departments the sole right to pass upon the cases of applicants who have been recommended for a medal of honor. The legion resolved that the present method of award of the medal is proper and that to change it by giving the power to Congress would subject awards to political influence. The following officers were elected: Commander, Capt. Patrick De Lacy, of Scranton, Pa.; senior vice-commander, Col. Samuel B. Horne, of Winsted; junior vice-commander, William Seach; chaplain, Rev. Dr. William Hubbell, of New York. The new officers were placed in their chairs by Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A. A reception to the citizens of Winsted was given by the newly-elected officers of the legion. This was followed by a banquet at which only delegates to the convention were present. Addresses were made by Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. George B. Loud, Mark D. Wilbur, Major Moses Veale and others.

The General Staff of the Army has recommended and the Chief of Staff has approved a rule that officers of the Army detailed at military colleges shall not be given permission to instruct in general subjects unless the military efficiency of the school comes up to a certain high standard prescribed by the War Department. Numerous requests have been received recently by the Department from officers so detailed to be allowed to instruct in subjects other than military tactics. In many cases officers receive additional compensation for giving such instruction, but it has been necessary for the Department to lay down a stringent rule that such permission will not be given unless the military efficiency of the college is high.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army held this week in an opinion which has received the approval of the Acting Secretary of War that an enlisted man who is transferred from an Infantry organization to the general recruiting service continues to be a member of an organization armed with a rifle. Another question considered by General Davis in this connection was whether, since men in the general recruiting service are no longer directly connected with any geographical department, a hold-over qualification as expert rifleman could be published in Department Orders as required by the Regulations. He has held that this is a question for administrative determination.

Quartermaster General Humphrey returned to Washington this week after his extended inspection trip on the Pacific coast. While in San Francisco General Humphrey selected the sites for the new buildings for the depot of the Quartermaster's Department to be established at Fort Mason, Cal. The sum of \$1,500,000, of which \$75,000 is immediately available, has been appropriated for this depot and great care has been taken to make proper selections of sites for the buildings. The Southern Pacific railway has made arrangements to tunnel under Fort Mason and run its trains right to the quartermaster depot.

The armored cruiser squadron under Rear Admiral Brownson, U.S.N., sailed from Gibraltar, Spain, Sept. 23, en route to the Philippines. The officers and crews of the British warships did their best to make the sojourn of the Americans a pleasant one at Gibraltar. His Majesty's ship Diamond took a party of American officers to visit Tangier on Sept. 22, and there have been a number of entertainments for the American officers and men on board the British vessels. The British military officers gave dinners at their messes on Saturday, Sept. 22, to several of the American officers, who afterward attended a reception at the Governor's residence.

It is the intention of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army to continue the issue of blue flannel shirts until all of the blue flannel cloth has been used up. The Army still has about sixty thousand yards of this material which will be manufactured into blue flannel shirts for the men. The General Staff of the Army is much pleased with the new olive green color for cotton cloth, gotten up by the Quartermaster's Department. This color will be used in place of the khaki.

The Military Information Division of the General Staff is preparing for publication the reports of the United States military attachés who were respectively with the Russian and Japanese armies in the field during the recent war in the Far East. These reports, which have been carefully edited by competent officers, will be found of great interest by officers of the Army.



## SERVICES REWARDED BY MEDALS.

The 2,573 Medals of Honor issued by the War Department, to Sept. 1, 1904, were distributed as follows: Infantry, 1856; Cavalry, 546; Artillery, 70; Signal Corps, 2; Medical Department, 10; Commissary Department, 1; Quartermaster's Department, 2; Ordnance Department, 2; United States colored troops, 27; United States Engineers, 5; scouts (Indian), 18; scouts (Civil War), 1; civilian guide (including Buffalo Bill), 2; civilian (Dr. Mary Walker) woman, 1; Lincoln's funeral escort, 30. The number of officers (including three chaplains) was 421; enlisted men, etc., 2,152; Civil War, 2,106; Indian wars, 395; Cuba, 29; Philippines, 40; China, 3.

There were 2,106 medals distributed for service during the Civil War, but from these should be deducted the 864 medals improperly bestowed on the officers and men of the 27th Maine Infantry, concerning whom the following explanation is given in the official volume containing the list of the Medals of Honor:

"The term of service of the 27th Maine Infantry being about to expire, the regiment was ordered to Arlington Heights, Va., where it arrived June 25, 1863, preparatory to being sent home for muster out. While the regiment was at that place the President requested it to remain in service a short time longer on account of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. About 300 officers and enlisted men volunteered to remain, and did remain, at Arlington Heights, Va., in the defenses south of the Potomac, until the result of the battle of Gettysburg was known. They were sent home on July 4. The remainder of the regiment, consisting of about 560 officers and enlisted men, was sent home on July 1. The entire regiment was mustered out of service at Portland, Me., on July 17, 1863. On January 24, 1865, medals of honor—864 in number—were issued to all members of the regiment who were mustered out with it. The official records show that it was intended to issue the medal to those who volunteered to remain in service beyond the expiration of their term, but evidently through inadvertence, the medal was also issued to about 560 members of the regiment who did not volunteer to remain in service. The records do not show whether the names of those who volunteered or of those who did not so volunteer."

The issue of medals to the Maine regiment was made compulsory by act of Congress. Deducting these we have a total of 1,242 medals issued. Of these nearly thirty-nine per cent. were issued to officers and men of the Regular Army divided as follows: Staff, eleven officers, five men; Cavalry, thirty-five officers, 293 men; Artillery, five officers, twelve men; Infantry, twenty-five officers, ninety-two men; in all, 478. As an illustration of the service for which medals of honor have been given we quote the following showing the service for which certain well-known officers of the Regular Army received their medals:

John B. Babcock, 1st Lieut. 5th Cav., now Brigadier General, retired. "Spring Creek, Neb., May 15, 1869. While serving with a scouting column this officer's troop was attacked by a vastly superior force of Indians. Advancing to high ground, he dismounted his men, remaining mounted himself to encourage them, and there fought the Indians until relieved, his horse being wounded."

Frank D. Baldwin, 1st Lieut. 5th Inf., now Brigadier General, retired. "McClellan's Creek, Tex., Nov. 8, 1874. Rescued with two companions, two white girls, by a voluntary attack upon Indians whose superior numbers and strong position would have warranted delay for reinforcements, but which delay would have permitted the Indians to escape and kill their captives."

William E. Birkhimer, Capt. 3d Art., now Brigadier General, retired. "San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, P.I., May 13, 1899. With twelve men charged and routed 300 of the enemy."

William H. Carter, 1st Lieut. 6th Cav., now Brigadier General, U.S.A. "Cibicu, Ariz., Aug. 30, 1881. Rescued with the voluntary assistance of two soldiers, the wounded from under a heavy fire."

Francis S. Dodge, Capt. 9th U.S. Cav., now Brigadier General, U.S.A., retired. "Near White River Agency, Colo., Sept. 29, 1879, with a force of forty men, rode all night to the relief of a command that had been defeated and was besieged by an overwhelming force of Indians, reached the field at daylight, joined in the action, and fought for three days."

Henry A. DuPont, Capt. 5th U.S. Art., now Senator from Delaware. "At Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, by his distinguished gallantry and voluntary exposure to the enemy's fire at a critical moment, when the Union line had been broken, encouraged his men to stand to their guns, checked the advance of the enemy and brought off most of his pieces."

George L. Gillespie, 1st Lieut. C.E., now Major General, retired. "Near Bethesda Church, Va., May 31, 1864. Exposed himself to great danger by voluntarily making his way through the enemy's lines to communicate with General Sheridan. While rendering this service he was captured, but escaped; again came in contact with the enemy, was again ordered to surrender, but escaped by dashing away under fire."

John C. Gresham, 1st Lieut. 7th Cav., now Major 9th Cav. "At Wounded Knee Creek, S.D., Dec. 29, 1890. Voluntarily led a party into a ravine to dislodge Indians concealed therein."

Arthur MacArthur, Jr., 1st Lieut. and Adj. 24th Wis. Inf., now Lieut. General, U.S.A. "Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1862. Seized the colors of his regiment at a critical moment and planted them on the captured works on the crest of Missionary Ridge."

William P. Hall, 1st Lieut. 5th Cav., now Brigadier General, Military Secretary's Department. "Near Camp on White River, Colo., Oct. 20, 1879. With a reconnoitering party of three men, was attacked by thirty-five Indians, and several times exposed himself to draw the fire of the enemy, giving his small party opportunity to reply with much effect."

Edward J. McClernand, 2d Lieut. 2d Cav., now Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Cavalry. "At Bear Paw Mountain, Mont., Sept. 30, 1877. Gallantly attacked a band of hostiles and conducted the combat with excellent skill and boldness."

Frederick Funston, Col. 20th Kans. Inf., now Brigadier General, U.S.A. "At Rio Grande de la Pampanga, Luzon, P.I., April 27, 1899. Crossed the river on a raft, and by his skill and daring enabled the general commanding to carry the enemy's entrenched position on the north bank of the river and drive him with great loss from an important strategic position."

Albert L. Mills, Capt. and Asst. Adj. Gen. U.S. Vols., now Brigadier General, U.S.A. "Near Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898. Distinguished gallantry in encouraging those near him by his bravery and coolness

after being shot through the head and entirely without sight."

John H. Patterson, 1st Lieut. 11th U.S. Inf., now Brigadier General, U.S.A. "At Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Under the heavy fire of the advancing enemy, picked up and carried several hundred yards to a place of safety a wounded officer of his regiment, who was helpless and would otherwise have been burned in the forest."

Wm. H. Sage, Capt. 23d U.S. Inf., now Major, U.S.A. "Near Zapote River, Luzon, P.I., June 13, 1899. With nine men volunteered to hold an advanced position, and held it against a terrific fire of the enemy, estimated at 1,000 strong. Taking a rifle from a wounded man and cartridges from the belts of others, Captain Sage himself killed five of the enemy."

John F. Weston, Major 4th Ky. Cav., now Major General, U.S.A. "Near Wetumpka, Ala., April 13, 1865. This officer with a small detachment, while en route to destroy steamboats loaded with supplies for the enemy, was stopped by an unfordable river, but with five of his men swam the river, captured two leaky canoes, and ferried his men across. He then encountered and defeated the enemy, and on reaching Wetumpka found the steamers anchored in midstream. By a ruse obtained possession of a boat, with which he reached the steamers and demanded and received their surrender."

Numerous medals have been granted for protecting the American flag from capture or capturing the flag of the enemy, and many others for "gallantry" or "conspicuous gallantry" in action; "bravery in action with Indians"; "gallantry in the charge"; "leading the assault"; "volunteering for hazardous service"; "rescuing wounded comrades under fire"; "exposing themselves to encourage raw troops," as in the case of the late Zenas R. Bliss, who interposed his huge form between his men under cover and the advancing enemy, firing at them at short range. One Private, Rishel Smith, 95th N.Y. Inf., was rewarded because unaided he took two officers and twenty men prisoners during the Civil War; another, John T. Sterling, with one companion captured fourteen of the enemy in the severest part of the battle. Each of thirteen sergeants of the V.A.C. was awarded the medal "in testimony of his faithful and exemplary conduct as one of the escort to the remains of President Lincoln"; and twenty-one men were thus rewarded for going two hundred miles into the enemy's line and capturing a railroad train during the Civil War. One enlisted man captured a Confederate General, and another confused the enemy by killing another at a critical moment.

## ARGENTINA'S WELCOME TO MR. ROOT.

The great interest and enthusiasm aroused in South America by the recent visit of Elihu Root, Secretary of State, is well described by a correspondent in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from whose letter we take the following extracts:

"On the morning of Aug. 14 every American in the city, I think, was on board the Triton to go out to the outer roads to welcome the Argentine cruiser Buenos Aires, to which craft Secretary Root had transferred at Montevideo to make his triumphal entry into Buenos Aires, as the Charlestown ostensibly drew too much water. The Buenos Aires is a splendid boat. On the 14th she was lying about ten miles off shore waiting for the signal to enter the docks, and as we drifted down on her there were great signs of activity on board. She was surrounded by a convoy of about fifteen vessels, including one despatch boat loaned by the Government to the Argentine students who had attended American universities, which was covered from bow to stern with the flags of all the universities and colleges, Hamilton, of course, having been given the place of honor.

"The rain came down in torrents as the Buenos Aires drew into her berth. Despite the rain, however, the drive to his residence was a triumphal one, and Mr. Root appreciated it by constantly sticking his uncovered head out from under the 'capote,' acknowledging the plaudits of the throngs, and catching a beautiful cold in so doing, but I really think he felt it was worth while, for never have I seen such a demonstration; it was really quite like a hot political campaign at home for enthusiasm. In the afternoon of course the official visits were exchanged, followed by the President's banquet in the evening, given at the government house. The Calle Florida was draped for its entire length with strands of electric lights in red, white and blue, and four searchlights played on the sprays from the big fountain. The crowd in Herald Square on an election night in New York is a scattered gathering in comparison to the one that turned out. Secretary Root came out on a balcony and repeated his famous 'Viva los Argentinos,' his admirable accent being the admiration of all. I think that was his only sally in the language during his stay.

"The illuminations continued during the entire week, and the enthusiasm of the crowds never diminished in the least. The next day was given over to a trip to see the races at Palermo in the afternoon, followed by a special gala performance in the opera house that evening at which the haute monde of the Argentines turned out in their best bib and tucker. It was a most brilliant sight.

"On Wednesday Mr. Root went out to visit one of the model 'estancias,' or ranches. He made his appearance at the reception offered by the American residents of Buenos Aires in the evening. For this more than a thousand invitations were issued, and as far as was learned only one man was missing, and he because the police intervened. The speech he gave (Root, I mean) was almost purely a commercial address. The great effort of his trip was the speech at the banquet of the 'Captains of Industry' offered at the opera house on the evening following. Mr. Root had spent the day in visiting the port, docks and some of the factories and freezing establishments, and was impressed as no one could help but be. Then to have five hundred men gathered to do him honor, with every box in the house filled with women—the most picturesque of the world in their dress—hanging on every word; to have Drago, the original Drago doctrine man, make a most effective and touching speech, was enough to put any man on his mettle. I believe Mr. Root's utterances on this occasion were on a higher plane than any others made during the trip, and the sight as he slowly wended his way through the cheering multitude of men, while women covered him with a perfect rain of flowers and the band played the 'Star Spangled Banner,' was a climax of unbounded welcome and appreciation. Rather striking, too, was the fact that the entire speech, made in English, of course, was listened to with the keen appreciation possible only when being closely followed and every point was properly taken by the audience. I rather doubt whether any other language could be used in a foreign country and understood by as large a percentage of those present,

and it only goes to prove the almost universal supremacy of our tongue to-day.

"On Saturday came the fearful news from Chili, and as a consequence the great ball at the Jockey Club was declared off; rather, I think, to the relief of most people and certainly of Mr. Root, for he had been on the 'go' every minute of the time since his arrival; received innumerable delegations with embossed and engraved salutations of welcome, etc., was made honorary member of all sorts of societies and leagues, and closed his stay by attending divine service at the simple American church on Sunday morning."

## DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Col. Charles H. Noble, 10th U.S. Inf., commanding the Department of the Columbia, points out in his annual report that, if the recommendation by his predecessor, that Fort Davis and Fort Liscum in Alaska be abandoned, were adopted, it would reduce by one company each the garrisons at Fort Egbert, Fort William H. Seward and St. Michael, thus entailing great hardships upon the troops stationed at those posts. He holds that the relative importance of the Alaskan posts is represented as follows, viz.: 1. Fort Gibbon; 2. Fort Egbert; 3. Fort Liscum; 4. Fort William H. Seward; 5. Fort St. Michael; 6. Fort Davis. It is therefore recommended that Fort Davis be abandoned, and the company now there be sent to Fort Egbert.

Colonel Noble calls special attention also to the fact that the two battalions of the 10th Infantry, which are ordered to relieve the 3d Infantry in Alaska, are short five commissioned officers—one major, two captains and two first lieutenants, who are absent from their regiment on other duties. It seems to be imperative that the regiment of Infantry in Alaska should have its full complement of officers and men; anything short of this is to be deprecated.

An unusual amount of extra duty is necessary in Alaska, especially along the long stretches of telegraph lines. The soldiers of the Signal Corps receive higher pay than the men of the line. When they serve side by side and do the same work, this inequality in pay necessarily results in a feeling of injustice and discontent. It is therefore recommended that the necessary legislation be obtained for allowing extra duty pay to soldiers in Alaska when performing the same classes of labor for which it is paid in the States.

Conditions as to material in the Artillery Districts of Puget Sound and the Columbia are satisfactory, but the same cannot be said as to the personnel. In the District of Puget Sound one field officer, three captains and two lieutenants are absent on detached service, and 218 vacancies exist for enlisted men. In the District of the Columbia, two lieutenants are absent, and there are forty-eight vacancies among enlisted men. In other words, the coast defenses in this department, comprising six posts and fourteen companies of Coast Artillery, are short eight officers and 266 enlisted men. In view of these conditions, Colonel Noble urgently recommends that the Coast Artillery garrisons in this department be kept up to the proper standard, and that the full complement of officers and enlisted men be supplied at the earliest possible date. The importance of this subject cannot be overestimated.

## A-B-C DIALOG (SIX).

A. What is the meaning of "documentary swags to business" in Dialog 5?

B. Hush! That's a secret between the printer and me!

A. What did you mean?

B. I meant snags, s-n-a-g-s, as fit characterization of more or less of the fifty endorsements covering a three months' warfare of desk-workers against supplying the wants of a garrison.

A. I therefore infer that some of those endorsements should have been headed, say, twentieth snag, or thirtieth snag?

B. Exactly, and with unquestionable propriety. In a way, I rejoice at the misspelling of "snag," as it enables me to hit the nail again, even if I do not drive it home.

A. Have you another nail to hit again?

B. Sure. Going back to our first dialog. I saw wonderful target practice the other day: nine bull's-eyes in four seconds! And the same party deftly removed the outer wrap of a fashionably-attired lady by a quick succession of bull's-eyes, made on either shoulder in turn, upon each arm, upon right and left side in turn, and about the waist till, finally, and in quick order, the garment fell to the floor.

And, later, two men offered a target by supporting a sphere of small dimensions, between their foreheads, not four inches apart. One shot, capable of fatally wounding, smashed the sphere; and the two heads, intact, resumed their normal position.

A. Was that an exhibition of West Point marksmanship?

B. No, sir. If you will revert to that, I am going to tell you of the testimony of a once cadet, touching the acquaintance with the rifle given him. For the most part, he said, an Indian club, of the gymnasium kind, would have sufficed, in the main, for such handling of the rifle, as was daily inculcated by the manual of arms; and just as much employment of, and acquaintanceship with, powder and ball, would have been requisite, in one case as the other. I add my own testimony to having, in the entire course, fired but a few blank cartridges, in preparation for, and at the time of, the funeral of some officer brought to the Academy for his long rest.

A. Why are you unconcerned to the average officer being an average shot?

B. Your question argues for mediocrity, if for anything. Please reflect upon the meaning of the average officer being an average shot. Will you undertake to give the number of those below the average, and to measure the handicap it expresses upon the educative ability of officers as a class? My contention is against the fact of the exception being a commendably excellent shot. Let the latter become the rule engendered by the preparatory course for officers who, otherwise, in a very emphatic way, will have to take an a, b, c apprenticeship, after receiving their diplomas, and at a time of life far less advantageous than at the school where they are, theoretically and supposedly, equipped to immediately thereafter exemplify to the American soldier his cardinal duty!

Two of the four 12-inch breech-loading guns of the wrecked British battleship Montagu have been landed at Pembroke Dockyard.



## THE ARMY MUTUAL AID.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As opposing the new constitution for the Army Mutual Aid Association on grounds not heretofore brought out, please let me have a few lines.

It is of course clear to anyone going into the subject that the Association needs prompt and thorough reorganization on the general lines of the new constitution and the pleas of those members who want to pass on to others the burden of what they deem their former charitable sacrifices, for their deceased brethren deserve no hearing from those who are busy with making similar sacrifices for those they know and love and not for past generations. To win in a straight life insurance proposition you must, of course, immediately die, and practically having bet that they would die they should not complain when they lose their money by retaining their lives. With considerably more than the average member the parallel with civil fraternal organizations is not maintained, because in old age the income has not decreased below that at date of joining, while the wife can probably procure a pension and all dependent children have had more than an average opportunity to make their own way.

But, why should a man on a one thousand dollar policy have as much of a vote as a man on a three thousand dollar policy? The reason for such law in a commercial company is plain, but non-existent in such an organization as we have. Since the main clerical expense would be per policy why should it be distributed per thousand, again to the detriment of the larger policy holder?

Are we sure that the actual issuing of a policy will not bring some of us into collision with the criminal laws of some one or more of our States with regard to business done therein with companies outside thereof? I, for one, believe it will.

The constitution as sent out and to be voted on, moreover, absolutely cannot be adopted as it specifies certain things to be done on certain dates which, by the time it is voted on, will already be passed and any change therein will furnish disgruntled members with grounds for endless litigation. (V. Sec. 6, Art. 9; Sec. 3, Art. 6, and, by inference, Sec. 2, Art. 6, and Sec. 7, Art. 5.)

Section 4, Article 4, does not make it clear as to the age at which members are to be readmitted, whether original or new, nor is its reference to the first section of the same article clear; must members readmitted still be Army officers; must they be re-examined, etc.? If so, what is the good of the section, and if not, what is the meaning of the last clause? This section does not furnish adequate protection to a member who may be dropped under Section 8 of the same article through no fault of his own; e.g., a man stationed at two to three months from Washington, in Mindanao, where mail can be easily lost anyhow, regardless of the time; then suppose he is ordered home so that his War Department address is changed and that he is delayed in getting away by sickness or money accountability to be settled or something of that kind. Section 8 should be liberal enough to furnish such a member a right to reinstatement without dependence upon favor of the executive committee.

The second sentence in Sec. 5, Art. 6, probably means to say that the policy shall be deemed incontestable unless there is clear evidence of sanity, but it certainly does not say it. Sec. 6, Art. 6, will probably be void in most of the States if an actual policy be issued as provided for. Sec. 3, Art. 7, should be modified to read "in the manner now prescribed by the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The clerical expense is going to be increased, slightly only, it is true, by the numerous different kinds of policies allowed. There is no need for the limited payment or term policy with those who need not fear a reduction of their earning power in their old age. There seems to be no good reason for policies of different amounts; if a man goes in at all, \$3,000 is as little as he can use. If actual policies are to be issued there should be some provision covering loans to members on their policies which furnishes at once a perfectly safe and very profitable investment for the society and frequently a considerable accommodation to the member.

Another point on which the paper is not clear is readjustment age for such of the old members as were under the minimum age of twenty-five when they entered; do they, having paid excessive premiums thus far, have to accept reclassification as of twenty-five, or will they be reclassified as of their actual age at entry; and if the latter, why should they not receive extra credit for the excessive premiums they have been paying?

For reasons pointed out or intimated above I vote "No" on the adoption of the new constitution, although heartily in favor of reorganization on its general lines, and request those who can yet do so to make their votes agree and then get together for an altered new one.

LEWIS H. RAND, Captain, C.E., U.S.A.

## THE SOLDIER'S UNIFORM.

Fort Duchesne, Utah, Sept. 15, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The only way to make the uniform of the soldier neat, tidy, and well fitting, is to have his clothing fitted at Government expense by the company tailor, to the satisfaction of the soldier's commanding officer and in accordance with official designs. The tailor should have rank and chances of promotion; say, from company tailor to regimental or post tailor, each rank having its appropriate and adequate pay.

I well remember the ludicrous appearance I presented in my first "rookie" uniform. I was ashamed to appear outside the post in it. At the first opportunity, when I could accumulate sufficient funds out of my munificent \$9 per month, I had a tailor modify, alter, and shrink my impossible uniform into shape. If, after all these years, the American tailor has failed to improve the fit of our uniforms, I think the Quartermaster General perfectly justified in calling upon Mr. Winter or anyone else qualified to fill the bill. Every self-respecting soldier desires and makes effort to appear natty, clean and well dressed, and those who do not should be appropriately persuaded. On many occasions I have seen soldiers on parade present an untidy appearance, with blouses unbuttoned. If they were men of my organization I immediately reprimanded them and saw that they made the necessary improvements in their appearance. Sometimes I also essayed to speak to men not of my organization. In these instances the reply was either a flat refusal to obey, accompanied with some choice profanity, or a jocular and tardy compliance that savored more of obliging because of their personal acquaintance with me, than any obligation to obey. Being a non-commissioned officer

of nine years' standing, I know that I have little or no authority in these cases. The letter signed "J. M.," in the issue of Aug. 28, is true in the main, and no amount of general denial or comparative ridicule can answer the charges.

What is needed is more authority for the old and tried non-commissioned officers both in and out of garrison. They have the interests of the Service at heart fully as much as the commissioned officer. Soldiers appearing drunk on the streets should be arrested by any non-commissioned officer of any organization and sent home in a hack, the hack fare to be paid at the guard house and charged against the soldier on the next pay rolls. Any non-commissioned officer of any organization should have authority to order untidy and improperly uniformed soldiers to immediately rectify their appearance, in default of which order they should have authority to arrest the offenders and take them to the post. Such proposed authority would not be abused by any non-commissioned officer of experience, having in view the penalties for making false reports.

Officers of experience make few mistakes in the selection of their non-commissioned officers, and Par. 261, A.R., is carried out in spirit as well as in letter.

The great majority of our soldiers want to be clean, tidy, and well dressed; they are the latter at their own expense. If the Government will get after the tailors and give more authority in this connection to the non-commissioned officers I predict some wonderful changes in the appearance of the Army.

STAFF SERGEANT.

## EFFECTIVE MOBILITY.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 20, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In regard to the practical value of present methods of military training, the following may be said:

Not a few observers of the Russo-Japanese war ascribe much of the Japanese success to the extreme mobility of their infantry; to their ability not only "to git ther fustest with the mostest men"; but also to get there with their full equipment, prepared to stay there. Other things being equal, troops able to do this will win every time. Next to bravery, mobility is the most desirable and necessary quality for troops to possess; but mobility gained by the sacrifice of articles necessary to health is only that "haste which makes waste."

Before the name of "Roosevelt" had become a household word, he was heard to announce that if he should ever have to do with the training of the Army of the United States, he would favor such measures as would perfect the troops in true mobility. He has actively encouraged the present system of practice marches and maneuvers, the men in heavy marching order.

What is the result? An incident of the last day's maneuver at the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (at an elevation of over 8,000 feet), seems to give a complete and satisfactory answer to the question.

A battalion of the 11th U.S. Infantry (Major J. B. Jackson, Browns) was marching southeast on the Happy Jack Road. The 3d Wyoming (Blues), about equal in strength, were marching south toward 92 with the object of entering the Happy Jack Road and continuing the march to the southeast. At the time the Blues reached a point about 1,000 yards (by road) north of 92 the Browns observed them from a point on the Happy Jack Road about 2,300 yards to the west. It seemed as though the Blues would escape with hardly a shot. At this juncture Major Jackson turned his main body (three companies) into a ravine just south of and parallel to the road. The leading company, under Lieutenant Game, took up the double time and made a mile in eight minutes, arriving at the critical point just in time. There was not a single straggler. Not an article of the equipment was left behind. The company arrived in good condition to continue the fight. The writer rode beside this company and timed the march. Training which gives the above results needs no other argument in its defense.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

## MILITARY BEARING AND SMARTNESS.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 16, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With regard to the criticism I passed on the American soldier and the answers to it in the issue of Sept. 15 of your valuable journal, I would like to make a few remarks in self defense. First, with the very able reply of "an American sergeant," I am certain that he could infer nothing from my remarks which tended to blame in any way or sense the American non-commissioned officer. He has enlightened me considerably as to conditions in the Service which seem to me as tending to act unfavorably against him, whether in regard to achieving self respect or gaining that of his superior officers or those below him. I place no blame on him, as under such conditions it would be an act of injustice. But such a system deserves a stern censure, saying the least. My criticism was based simply on what is to be seen on the public thoroughfares. It seemed strange to see non-com. officers and men lounging in company on the streets, and I thought that with such familiarity it would be hard for the non-com. to earn the respect of his men. If conditions are as bad as your correspondent has depicted them, then the American non-com. holds a very unenviable position.

With regard to your correspondent from Fort Snelling, I am afraid he is a member of that community, and their name is legion on this side of the pond and pretty nearly as numerous on the other, who cannot abide any criticism unless it is highly laudatory. With regard to the correspondent from Salt Lake, I may state that my references were to the Regular Army and not the Utah N.G. Perhaps the extremely hot weather had something to do with the careless and slouchy gait of the men, but at best at any time it is creditable to the smartness and military bearing that all good soldiers should strive for. The elastic step and erect carriage are expected from the soldier at all times, and off duty he should be an example for the public in manly bearing. With regard to the U.N.G. my impression of them was favorable in the extreme. There were some weaklings, but the great majority had splendid physique, the finest of raw material to make soldiers; the English recruiting sergeants would jump out of their boots to get a chance of snapping such fine fellows. They were clumsy and ungainly in gait, but I never look for the same bearing in militia as in regular troops who are professional soldiers.

I know of no English or European troops who wear laces and frills. It matters little in continental Europe

whether your uniform is attractive or not, as all able bodied men have to serve. But conditions are different in England from those in America, where resource is made to voluntary enlistment. In Britain for active service loose, easy fitting khaki is used, but that for home service would fail to attract recruits, and any country depending on voluntary enlistments is bound to provide more attractive uniform than conscript countries, especially Britain, required to recruit annually fully 60,000 men, a higher total than the standard strength of the American Army. One reason why British regulars look better than American ones on the streets is, first of all, red is a more showy uniform, also there are far more varieties, not only red, but dark blue, buff green, rifle green, and red tunics with royal blue, buff and black and dark green facings. J.M.

## INTEMPERATE ZEAL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Aug. 10, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Those who have the welfare of the United States Army at heart, and especially those who favor the restoration of the Army canteen, will regret the immoderate and abusive language occasionally used in condemnation of those whose influence has resulted in the abolition of the canteen. In one of the recent publications of a daily paper, extensively read in the Philippine Islands, appears an editorial on "The Canteen Matter," which, owing to the abusive language it contains, must work a positive injury to the cause which it professes to favor. In reply to a letter from eight enlisted men who ask why officers should have the right to drink intoxicating liquors at their club when privates may not, the editor states that "the distinction is of course unjust," "that officers and enlisted men should be treated alike in this respect," and then adds: "But the fault is not with the officers. The fault is with the fools who stopped the canteen privileges, and made drunkenness common in the Army; the addehanded temperance folk who in their usual craze for notoriety and the forcing of their idiotic ideas on a smiling world, have to account for scores of crimes, hundreds of desertions, and the making miserable of tens of thousands of gallant men \* \* it is a hardship to go thirsty on the reservation because of the wretched action of the old ladies at home."

Whatever may be our opinion of "the canteen matter" we cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that "those who stopped the canteen privileges" were the honored representatives of the nation's citizens exercising their representative and legislative prerogatives. Whatever may be our opinion of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whose influence no doubt figured in the abolition of the canteen, we cannot ignore the fact that it is a mighty union of vast multitudes of noble women from all parts of our country, not a few of whom have attained to national and international distinction, who are inspired with pure, noble, lofty motives, and who, in exerting their influence in the interests of what they believed to be a loftier standard of morality, have only exercised their legitimate rights. When the citizens of our Government through their representatives in Congress declared that the canteen in the nation's Army must be abolished, a difference of opinion immediately arose as to the wisdom of their declaration. Each side found its advocates in military circles as well as outside. But to employ abusive language in place of sane and dispassionate discussion, and to hurl anathemas at those whose honest convictions differ from our own, is to assume an attitude of intolerance and bigotry. Such methods are apt to foster, in the minds of the unthinking, a spirit of disrespect for the nation's representatives and of disloyalty to our Government and its laws; they tend to prejudice the minds of those who are the objects of these attacks, against the Army generally, and arouse a still more determined opposition to the reinstatement of the canteen; and they are bound to mar that mutual feeling of respect, esteem, and good will, which should exist between those in civil and those in military life. The interests of the officers and enlisted men in the Army are not subserved by the abusive language referred to.

CAMP CONNELL.

## NAVY PAY CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that new legislation is to be asked for the personnel of the Navy, why cannot something be done for the paymasters' clerks?

I suggest that the position be abolished; that the number of officers in the several grades of the pay corps be increased to include the number of clerks usually employed; that the age limit for appointment to the grade of assistant paymaster be waived in favor of all clerks who have served as such for three or more years; that all such clerks who pass a satisfactory professional, moral and physical examination be preferred for appointment for a period of five years, provided that in the physical examination allowance shall be made for any infirmity due wholly or in part to service in the Navy which does not incapacitate the applicant for the performance of the duties of an assistant paymaster; and, that no pay-officer appointed subsequent to the passage of the act shall be assigned to duty as the head of a department, afloat or ashore, for the duties of which he has not served an apprenticeship of at least three years under a senior pay officer.

Such legislation would provide more officers with rank commensurate with the duties of the pay corps; would promote efficiency, in that only experienced officers would be assigned to duty as heads of departments; and would do away with the anomalous position of the paymaster's clerk, who, under present law and regulations, is "neither fish, fowl nor dried herring." He messes and associates with officers, but in rank and authority he is subordinate to a private of marines.

EX-PAY CLERK.

Commenting on certain adverse criticism which has been heard against the amount of marching incident to the instruction camps this summer, a correspondent writes: "Is there any reason why Americans should not learn to march and carry packs and live in camp like French, Germans, Russians, or what not? We left Riley Monday, Aug. 20, and reached Leavenworth, after 250 miles' march, on Aug. 29. I am enjoying every moment of march and camps, and am perfectly certain from the sounds of laughter and jovial talk all around me that the command is doing likewise. We enjoyed the work at Riley just as much and are sorry we had to leave. The marches, the camps, the packs are all right, and we should pray that they be kept up. The only change desirable is that the length of the encampment be six weeks instead of two months."



Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Farley, U.S.A., contributes to the San Francisco Argonaut an article on the relief work of the Army in San Francisco after the earthquake and conflagration in April last, which is a valuable addition to the history of that great calamity. General Farley, after describing in a general way the efficient and valuable services of the Regular troops to the people of the stricken city, adds the following: "In all that I have heard or read respecting the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the Regular Army in San Francisco, nothing has so impressed me as a conversation had with Major G. W. Ruthers, U.S.A., who, during a service of fourteen years in the 8th U.S. Infantry, and also for some years in the Subsistence Department, had four successive terms of duty in and around San Francisco. At my request he has formulated his views, and what he says will, I think, find an echo in the heart of every officer and soldier of our Army. Here are his exact words: 'I do not think the Regular troops that went to the assistance of San Francisco, at a time of greatest need, expect or deserve commendation, any more than a friend and neighbor who tries to save the life and property of another. During more than fifty years, the people of San Francisco have had the Army among them, and nowhere on this earth have officers and men received as warm and sincere welcome. The enlisted men have been always treated kindly and considerately by the citizens and the municipal authorities; indeed the latter have gone far out of the way in the direction of patience and leniency. The officers felt as much at home in the households of the city as in their own quarters. They were welcomed and always made a part of the social and official functions of the city. The people considered them a part of them; and in turn officers and men felt for San Francisco and its people a love and affection which no other city or people have ever won from such a body of men. So, when the beautiful and beloved city was threatened with destruction, the heart of every officer and man was filled with deepest personal interest and sympathy; and though called into action in obedience to orders, everyone of them felt he was being given the opportunity to assist in saving the lives and property of friends and rendering aid to the homeless. The American Regular soldier is ever sublime in face of danger or calamity. His training teaches coolness and intelligent individuality, willing and unquestioned obedience to those under whom he serves. Those of us who know him best, take off our hats to him. Had the troops not been ordered into the city as organizations, they would have been there as individuals, with or without permission, trying to save life and property.'"

Apropos of the recent clash between colored infantrymen and white residents of Brownsville, Tex., the Chicago Chronicle remarks: "Statistics show, it is said, that only the lowest element of the negro race joins the Army." By whom, we should like to inquire, is it said that such is the case? The most superficial inquiry would convince our Chicago contemporary that the truth is exactly the reverse of what is stated above. Of negro as well as white applicants for enlistment in the Army those only are taken who can pass the most rigorous examination as to their fitness in morals, physique and intelligence. "The lowest element of the negro race" could no more get into the Army than could the lowest element of the white race, the fact being that the conditions governing admission to the military service are far more exacting than those usually applied to seekers for employment in civilian vocations. There is no disposition in the Army to condone the lawless acts of the negro soldiers implicated in the unfortunate affair at Brownsville, but we regard it as unjust and inconsiderate to condemn an entire command merely because of the wrong-doing of a few unworthy members. Yet that is what is being done in various quarters. A deplorable instance of this injustice appears in the following from an editorial article in the New Orleans Picayune, a journal which as a rule is eminently fair and broad-minded in its discussion of military questions: "Whatever may be the value of the negro troops in time of war, the fact remains that they are a curse to the country in time of peace. This fact can only be generally made known by stationing them in various Northern communities, and the sooner it is done the better."

An interesting feature of the French autumn maneuvers, which came to an end with the second week in September, was the new portable field kitchen, which was severely tested during the long and arduous forced marches made by the 106th Infantry Regiment. A correspondent of the Tribune describes the new kitchen as consisting of a light fore carriage, upon which is a capacious zinc box, in which is carried the meat delivered by the regimental butcher. The driver's seat can be instantly transformed into a butcher's table. The hind wheels support a boiler and a large soup kettle having a capacity of seventy gallons. In three hours the soup can be properly cooked, and the soldiers as soon as they halt can at once be served with delicious broth of excellent quality. The regimental soup pot can be heated either with wood, coal or spirit fuel. The same pot can also be used for making hot coffee. Felt and wood coverings are provided which keep the contents of the pot hot for several hours. It is likely to be permanently adopted for use in the whole army. The kitchen is drawn by a pair of horses or mules and is driven by the cook or by his assistant. The introduction of automobile vans carrying casks of drinking water is another innovation which was keenly appreciated during the intense heat that prevailed in the three weeks of operations in the East and North. M. Etienne, the present Minister of War, pays great attention to all new inventions bearing upon the vital problem of soldiers' food and drink, and great advances are recorded in the scientific methods of rapid and nourishing food supply for the fighting line.

Either ignoring or in ignorance of the fact that every nation is a law unto itself in the matter of declaring war, the annual conference of the Institute of International Law, now assembled in Ghent, insists that the subject is one which should and can be regulated by international agreement. To that end it proposes that such a compact shall be entered into, prescribing that: "First—Hostilities cannot commence without an unequivocal preliminary notice. Second—Notice must take the form either of a declaration of war pure and simple or of an ultimatum duly notified to the adversary by the state intending to commence war. Third—Hostilities cannot commence until after the expiration of a delay sufficient to establish that the rule has been complied with." Assuming that such an agreement might operate to mitigate the horrors of war—though that is not abso-

lutely certain—its feasibility has yet to be demonstrated. As a rule war declares itself—that is, it generally exists before it is formally announced. Most wars have begun without preliminary declarations. So long as nations go to war with one another, and they will do so from time to time so long as human nature is what it is to-day, each will reserve as part of its sovereignty the right to begin hostilities as it pleases. The first blow, struck suddenly and without warning, is frequently the most important one in an entire campaign. That any nation should obligate itself not to take advantage of the initiative without having first issued a formal declaration of its purpose is extremely improbable.

Noting an intimation that officers of the British army will be required to take instruction in cooking, the Broad Arrow says: "That army cookery is capable of and requires improvement there can be no doubt, but like many other things its study is a matter for the specialist. There is a danger in the army that we are trying to make our officers specialists in far too many things, and it would seem that in a very laudable desire to improve the cooking of the soldier's rations we are beginning at the wrong end. The fact is, we expect too much from the sergeant-cook in a strong battalion. Only a very exceptional man, an enthusiast in his work, can properly supervise and instruct, can cater for the very large numbers and teach the hard-worked, underpaid amateurs who serve under him in the cook-house. Company cooks are frequently men with no previous culinary knowledge or training whatever; they work early and late and they get absolutely no pay for their labors—the sole advantage in a man being company cook lying in the fact that he pays nothing for messing. Under the circumstances it is surprising that the meals are cooked as well as they are. If the army cooks were all well paid men there would not be nearly so much constant change as there is now; the sergeant-cook would have time and opportunity properly to train the men under him, and if in all branches modern cooking stoves were also provided there would soon be a considerable lessening of labor and a commensurate improvement in the standard of army cookery."

Admiral Sir John Fisher, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, who is frequently described as the brains of that body and the organizing genius of the British navy, has issued a circular which is entitled to the attention of the naval authorities of other nations. In this circular Sir John asks the earnest co-operation of all workmen at the government dockyards and invites them to contribute suggestions for the improvement of tools and methods of work and any other matters which they think will be of assistance to the navy. A committee of naval officers is to sit once a month to consider and adjudicate on the suggestions received. The sum of \$1,000 will be distributed in prizes to those whose suggestions are accepted and are of value. An increase of pay will also be given to workmen and a forty-eight hour week established at all the dockyards after October. The premium system of pay will also be adopted. Expert workmen will thus be able to materially increase their pay by finishing their work in less time than that usually allowed. The purpose of the plan instituted by Sir John is to make every man employed in the British navy feel that he is a partner in the enterprise, that it is entitled to everything he can suggest looking to its improvement and that if he has a practical idea to offer it will not only be heartily welcomed but liberally paid for. It is hardly conceivable that such a just and business-like policy should be other than helpful to any navy in which it is instituted.

Major Alexander M. Davis, C.S., U.S.A., purchasing commissary at St. Louis, Mo., has sent a circular letter to graduates of the Military Academy, in which he says: "Many graduates of the Academy of the years between 1865 and 1905 will remember Thomas Wachenfeld—'Old Tom' he was to the men of my date (1892), then chief of the barracks policemen. His gnome-like figure, bent with the accumulated years of toil under his yoke, carrying the heavy buckets up and down the barrack stairs, his kindly disposition and ready willingness to oblige, and his fund of reminiscence of hundreds of graduates of the Academy must come back to the memory of many who see these lines. Old Tom is now completely disabled, and is ending his days in bodily suffering and poverty. He has but his pension of \$12 per month on which to support his wife and himself. He can live but a short time longer, and it has occurred to me that many graduates of the last forty years who recalled him would be glad to donate a dollar or more to the old man. Any who do may send the same to me and I will transmit the amount to our old friend." Major Davis will acknowledge receipt of remittances through our columns.

The personality of "Pino" Guerra, leader of the Cuban revolutionists, has evidently impressed the correspondent in Cuba of Harper's Weekly, William Inglis. He says: "Faustina Guerra Puentes is the full name of the leader; but when he was a baby his mother called him Pino as a pet name, and by that name he is called to-day by all and sundry, high or low. Pino is not a big man physically, and although he is thirty years old his figure is as slender as a boy's. His face is long and narrow, the nose long, high-arched and thin—an Andrew Jackson nose. The mouth is broad and close-setting, which indicates the fighting-man who can keep his own counsel, and his chin juts out like the bow of a battleship. You cannot imagine him ever pouring out one of the emotional, fiery speeches of which Cubans are so fond; but you can easily see him in your mind's eye very busy in a battle, never confused, always ready in advance of any emergency, darting apparently in several directions at once, and above all perpetually calm. He looks like one who does not know how to get excited."

The rioting and killing incident to the race war in Atlanta, Ga., thanks to the excellent behavior and work of the troops of that State under Col. C. Anderson, has now ceased and the city is once more tranquil. Over 1,000 National Guardsmen were promptly on duty, including the Georgia Hussars, and the difficult situation was well met by Colonel Anderson, who disposed his troops with excellent judgment. He sent detachments of men out every street leading from the center of the city and clear to the outskirts. Strong detachments were posted in the negro settlements, especially where trouble was anticipated. Soldiers were sent in special street cars to all points of the city. Patrols were established in the streets, and persons compelled to move along without congregating.

During the trouble the 17th U.S. Infantry arrived in Atlanta on Sept. 24, en route from the camp at Chickamauga, and Colonel Van Orsdale was ready to assist in helping to restore order in case the Governor requested the assistance of Federal troops.

At a meeting of the Board of Education of New York city on Sept. 26 the Committee on Nautical Schools asked for an appropriation of \$300,000 for a schoolship that would make possible the teaching of marine and electrical engineering, to replace the St. Mary's, which, it was said, would not last much longer. It was also declared that the United States Government was willing to give to the board the use of the steam frigate Hartford, fitted with apparatus that would make possible the teaching of both electrical and marine engineering, a vessel about twice the size of the St. Mary's. "As it now costs \$1,250 to graduate each pupil, something must be done to reduce this expensive schooling or the nautical course will have to be abandoned," said Mr. Allcroft. It was finally decided not to add the \$300,000 for a new ship to the annual school budget, and the motion was laid over to be acted on at the next meeting.

At Cavite, Sept. 27, Judge Villamor, a Filipino, sentenced to death the ladrone leaders, Montalon, Sakay, Villafuerte and Devaga, who had pleaded guilty. Natividad, another leader, and thirty-four ladrone privates, who also pleaded guilty, were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor. The sentences have caused a profound sensation among the Filipinos. Gomez, who induced the surrender of the band while he was acting as a government agent, says that the bandits were assured of light sentences. The native newspapers accuse former Governor General Ide and Col. Harry H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., Asst. Chief, Philippine Constabulary, of the rankest double-dealing, and hail the prisoners as martyrs. Both Mr. Ide and Colonel Bandholtz deny any promise of immunity. All death sentences are subject to review by the Supreme Court.

The Congress of the Institute of International Law, in session at Ghent on Sept. 26, adopted the following provision: "It is forbidden to place fixed or hidden mines in the open sea. Belligerents may place mines within their own waters and the waters of the enemy, with the exception of floating mines or fixed mines liable to break loose and be a menace to navigation in waters not belonging to belligerents. The foregoing regulation applies to neutral States wishing to place mines in their own waters to prevent the violation of neutrality, but neutral States cannot place such mines in the neighborhood of straits leading to the open sea. A belligerent, as well as a neutral State, must give due notification of the placing of mines. Any State violating the foregoing regulations will be held liable."

First Lieut. Louis E. Caulfield, Philippine Scouts, who disappeared some five months ago while on leave of absence in this country, has been officially dropped from the rolls of the Army. The circumstances connected with Lieutenant Caulfield's disappearance have never been satisfactorily cleared up by the War Department. The last heard of him was in San Francisco about the time of the earthquake and conflagration there. He was to have sailed on the next transport for the Philippines to rejoin his command, but he did not take the transport and nothing has been heard of him since. It is feared that he lost his life in San Francisco.

A table of the allotment of time in connection with the post scheme for military instruction in the Philippines, under Sec. 5, G.O. 44, W.D., and G.O. 19, Philippines Division, shows that of the 365 days of the year 156 days are available for the scheme. There are fifty-two Sundays, fifty-three Saturdays, seven legal holidays, nine days for monthly muster and inspection, twelve to be devoted to the visit of the paymaster, inspector general of the division, and department commander, and seventy-six days for practice marches. These make a total of 209 days to be deducted from the 365, which leave 156 days for post instruction in the year noted.

"I am troubled," writes an officer of Infantry, "as to why the Infantryman should be required, in second motion of saluting, to bring his hand 'smartly' down, and the Artilleryman to lower his 'quietly.' There is probably something about the Artillery equipment which necessitates the difference. Or have Drill Regulations for Light Artillery, 1896, been modified? And, by the way, it is observed that the framers of the Regulations (A.R. 1073) are still fearful lest the hind (?) shoulder may receive the brand prescribed for public animals."

In the opinion of the War Department, if a command in the execution of a practice march passes out of the territorial limits of the department in which it is stationed the report of the number of cases tried by summary court-martial should still be sent to the headquarters of that department. If such a command constitutes a part of a brigade camp, the reports should be rendered, as they accrue, to the commander of such camp of instruction and at its close they should be transferred to the headquarters of the department to which the troops returned.

Press despatches from St. Petersburg state that the Czar has signed an order, addressed to General Roediger, Minister of War, directing that General Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur, be placed on the list of permanently retired generals, and that no further court-martial proceedings against him in the matter of the surrender of Port Arthur be taken.

Despatches were sent on Sept. 24 by the Universal Peace Congress in session at Milan to all the religious leaders of different denominations and to all the grand masters of Freemasonry asking them to co-operate in the work of international peace.

The transport Sherman sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco, Cal., on Sept. 21, having aboard all the passengers of the stranded transport Sheridan.

Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., arrived at Havana, Cuba, Sept. 27, and rode in an automobile to the American Legation to report to the American commission.



## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Governor General Smith, the new executive head of the Philippines, who was inaugurated on Sept. 20, in his inaugural address uttered a significant warning against seditious political agitation and misrepresentation. He said: "The men who are inciting disorder should not only be repressed, but suppressed; and they will be, in a lawful manner." On the subject of Philippine independence, the new Governor General said: "Unless it is to be granted immediately, which I do not believe is likely, I think valuable time and energy are being lost, which might be more profitably spent in perfecting the existing government. I personally do not think that independence would prove a panacea. Indeed, if the experience of Russia be observed, the people may be independent and yet unhappy and oppressed. Cuba enjoys independence, but has it given good government or peace? Moreover, if Cuba were at the gateway of China, it is extremely doubtful whether she would be permitted to gather wisdom from further experience." Governor General Smith praised the Philippine Constabulary, but warned the provincial officers of their grave responsibilities, saying that they held their commissions on the assumption that they knew what was going on around them. He gave an exceedingly clear exposition of the present relations of the Church and State in the islands and pledged the fullest freedom and protection to religion.

The retiring Governor General, Judge Ide, was escorted on Sept. 24 by forty steam launches, carrying members of the Philippine government, to the steamship which is to carry him to the United States. In departing he gave this as his last message: "I believe that a Philippine Assembly can meet in 1907 with perfect safety, and with the great probability that it will furnish information upon the real needs of the country and be a useful aid to legislation, if properly managed. I cannot find words to express my gratitude for the numerous testimonials of esteem I have received from all classes, American and Filipino. I leave regretfully."

W. Morgan Shuster, of Washington, now collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, has been appointed a member of the Philippine Commission. He will fill a vacancy created by the retirement of Governor General Ide. The retirement of Governor General Luke E. Wright created a vacancy which was filled by Governor Magoon, of Panama. With the appointment of Mr. Shuster the commission is brought up to a full membership. Mr. Shuster will receive \$5,000 a year and \$10,000 additional as the head of one of the departments of the island administration.

Manila despatches state that the Philippines south of Manila have been swept by a violent typhoon. The wires are down and there is no report of the damage done in the provinces. Manila was practically untouched. At Cavite the arsenal and shipping were damaged. The gunboat Arayat is ashore and several lighters were sunk. There was no loss of life. The damage is not believed to be serious. It is stated in Washington that only unofficial news of the damage done by the tail-end of the Hong Kong typhoon in the Philippines has reached the Navy Department. The gunboat Arayat, reported ashore, is a small vessel of two hundred tons. At the Navy Department it is said that the fact that she is ashore is not especially important, as when her officers desire to clean her they run her ashore and list her one way on a tide and the opposite way on the next tide. She has not been in drydock since she was built.

For the first time in the history of the Philippine government a woman is to be appointed as the chief of a division. The fortunate woman is Mrs. Seth P. Mobley, who is to succeed her husband as Chief of the Statistical Division of the Philippine Customs Service.

It is said at the State Department that no doubt exists as to the American ownership and control of Palmas Island, one of the small islands on the southeastern edge of the Philippines. About eighteen months ago the War Department requested the Department of State to determine whether or not Palmas Island was included in the Philippine group owned by the United States. An investigation disclosed the fact that the island was inhabited principally by Dutch settlers, and frequently was visited by Dutch vessels. The War Department was informed at that time that the island undoubtedly was included in the Philippine group purchased by the United States, and that this country had the same control over it that it had over other islands of the Philippines.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Carrie Phillips, daughter of Pay Insp. James S. Phillips, U.S.N., and Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley, U.S. M.C., were married in Trinity Episcopal church, Shepherdstown, W. Va., on Sept. 12, in the presence of a large audience. Bridal roses and ferns formed the floral decorations of the church, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. E. A. Marshall. The bride wore a lovely gown of white satin and Duchesse and rose point lace, with bridal veil. She carried bride's roses. The bride was given away by her uncle, Pay Dir. Mitchell C. McDonald, U.S.N., her father, Pay Inspector Phillips, being unable to be present because of his duties as special representative of the State Department at Monte Cristi, San Domingo. Capt. A. E. Harding, U.S.M.C., was best man, and the ushers were: Dr. Richard Blackburn, of Washington; Lieut. Russell B. Putnam, U.S.M.C.; Paym. W. H. Doherty, U.S.N.; E. P. Hanna, solicitor, Navy Department; Paym. D. M. Addison, U.S.N., and Messrs. Lawrence R. Lee, David Lemen and William Muzzey, of Philadelphia. The maid of honor was Miss Harriet Flighman, of Norfolk, Va. The bridesmaids were Misses Janet C. Berkeley, of Staunton, Va.; Lula E. Hanna, of Washington; Marie Muzzey, of Philadelphia; Nannie C. Williams, Virginia Van S. Reinhart, Elizabeth Butler, Lorraine Turner and Eleanor Lee Potts, of Shepherdstown. An enjoyable reception was held at the bride's home after the wedding.

The wedding of Miss Marie Patton, daughter of Judge G. W. Patton, to 1st Lieut. William H. Rose, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., took place Thursday, Sept. 20, at 8:30 p.m. in the Methodist Episcopal church, Pontiac, Ill., the home of the bride.

The Rev. John A. Aspinwall and Mrs. Aspinwall have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Anna Aspinwall, to Lieut. George Blanchard Conly, 3d U.S. Cav., on Tuesday, Oct. 16. The ceremony will take place at noon at St. Thomas's church, Washington, D.C., of which the bride's father was the former rector, and will be followed by a breakfast at the family residence on Dupont Circle.

Mrs. Wilbur Fisk Beale has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Florence, to Mr. John Luke

Tiernon, jr., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at high noon in New North church, Hingham, Mass. Mr. Tiernon is a son of Brig. Gen. John L. Tiernon, U.S.A. The bride and groom will be at home after Dec. 1, at 551 Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.

A quiet and very pretty wedding was celebrated at Plattburgh, N.Y., Sept. 19, when Miss Clara Lewis became the bride of Lieut. George K. Wilson, 1st U.S. Inf. The ceremony was performed at the home of Mrs. W. A. Wood, sister of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. T. G. Thompson, pastor of the First Methodist church, and was witnessed by about thirty of the immediate friends and relatives of the bride and groom. The bride was beautifully gowned in a creation of white princess net with real lace trimmings and made over tulle. She wore a necklace of baroque pearls and diamonds, the gift of the groom. Her bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley and roses. Her maid of honor was Miss Edith Mason. Little Miss Elizabeth Cavanagh was the flower girl. The groom was attended by Lieut. V. M. Elmore, 5th U.S. Inf., as best man. The house decorations were exceedingly pretty, a different combination of colors being used in each room. In the hall white asters with asparagus background were used. In the parlor white and green produced a beautiful effect, the piano being banked in white asters and a bower of clematis and asparagus was in the corner for the bridal couple to stand beneath. In the parlor beyond red and green were the colors, mountain ash berries and salvia being used with the green. The library was the yellow and green room with large sunflower crysanthemums and asparagus. The dining room was daintily decorated in pink and green sweet peas being used with the green. From seven until half after nine a reception was held during which hours the numerous friends of the bride and groom called to offer good wishes and congratulations. The bride was the recipient of a great number of beautiful gifts, including rare china, cut glass and silver. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson expect to leave for Fort D. A. Russell on the expiration of the former's leave, he having been transferred to the 11th Infantry.

Miss Susan M. Selfridge, daughter of Mrs. J. Russell Selfridge and of the late Capt. James R. Selfridge, U.S. N., was married at Magnolia, Mass., Sept. 22, to Mr. Walter Vernier, who comes from a distinguished Huguenot family. Because of the death last year of the bride's father, the wedding was a very quiet affair. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Virginia Selfridge. The bride was given in marriage by her grandmother on the maternal side, Mrs. Uphur, wife of Rear Admiral Uphur, U.S.N. They have been spending the summer at Edge Hill, Nahant.

The engagement is announced of Miss Josephine B. Story and Mr. Rodney Thursty. Miss Story is the daughter of Brevet Major Gen. Joseph G. Story, assistant adjutant general of New York, who first entered the Service Jan. 20, 1862, as a private in Co. A, 23d N.Y., and has served continuously ever since. Mr. Thursty is a son of Mrs. Helen M. Thursty and the late Rodney Thursty, also a grandson of the late Martin Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, once mayor. Both bride and bridegroom have played important parts in the uptown social world of Brooklyn, N.Y. General Story resides at 21 Herkimer street.

The wedding of Miss Mercedes Lowe Bell and Lieut. Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf., of Fort Crook, Neb., will take place on Oct. 3. It will be a very quiet affair, only the immediate family of the bride being present. No cards were issued.

Capt. George B. Pond, of the 20th Infantry, was married on Sept. 25 at Steubenville, Ohio, to Miss Winifred Webster, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John McA. Webster.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The War Department on Sept. 26 received a dispatch announcing the death on Sept. 25, at Sandy Hook, N.J., of Lieut. Col. James Loring Lusk, Corps of Engineers. Death was caused by suicide while suffering from melancholia. It was stated at the War Department that since the Spanish war Colonel Lusk had been in ill health. There is no doubt that his suicide was occasioned by an affection of the brain. He was on sick leave and had been visiting his daughter, the wife of Lieut. J. B. Dillard, Art. Corps, at Fort Hancock. Colonel Lusk was a native of Pennsylvania, entered the Military Academy Sept. 1, 1874, was graduated and promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 14, 1878. Among other duties he served at West Point as assistant instructor of practical military engineering and of natural and experimental philosophy. He also served with the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, and after that was again on duty at the Military Academy in the department of tactics and of mathematics. He also served there as adjutant. He was secretary and assistant of the Construction Committee of the Mississippi River Commission, Aug. 9, 1886, and also disbursing officer of the committee. He was assistant to the engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, June 2, 1888, to March 21, 1893. In the latter year he was again detailed to West Point as instructor of practical military engineering and was also in command of Company E, Battalion of Engineers. He was in charge of the water supply and of the post school for enlisted men, acting signal officer and exercised supervision over the construction of the new academic building, Memorial Hall and Battle Monument at West Point. He was also recruiting officer of Company E, and remained at West Point until Nov. 7, 1893. In January, 1894, he was appointed a member of the commission of experts relating to the water supply of the city of Wilmington. On April 30, 1898, he was in command of Company E, Battalion of Engineers, and went with that command to Port Tampa, Fla. He was a few days later in command of the Battalion of Engineers of the 5th Army Corps. On May 27, 1898, he reported to Major Gen. W. M. Graham, U.S.V., commanding the 2d Army Corps at Camp Alger, Va., and was appointed chief engineer of that corps. In September, 1898, he was assigned to duty of assistant to the Chief of Engineers of the Army. His last duty was as a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and in charge of surveys, etc., of the Great Lakes. He was married in Plainfield, N.J., on Oct. 16, 1883, to Miss Mary E. Webster. The news of the death of Colonel Lusk was received at the War Department with many expressions of regret. Brig. Gen. Alexander MacKenzie, Chief of Engineers, is quoted as saying: "There was no more worthy officer in the Army than Colonel Lusk. He made every duty one for his tireless industry and conscientious effort. He never shirked, and the fact that he let little things worry him in the desire for perfection resulted in his disability shortly after the war with Spain. His death while still in the prime of life and of value to his profession and corps is a distinct loss to the Service." Funeral services over the remains of Colonel Lusk were held at the Cadet chapel at West Point on

Thursday afternoon, Sept. 27. The pall bearers were: Colonels Dudley, Fieberger, Echols and Tillman, Major Lissak and Capt. Lytle Brown. The services were conducted by the Rev. Edward S. Travers, chaplain of the Academy. The interment, with full military honors, was made at the post cemetery. Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Dillard accompanied the remains. The detachment of Engineers acted as escort.

Dr. H. H. Ruger, a brother of Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U.S.A., died at Devil's Lake, N.D., Sept. 12.

Mrs. Elizabeth Green McLaren, wife of Chaplain Donald McLaren, U.S.N., retired, died at Lawrenceville, N.J., Sept. 20.

Thomas M. Doherty, 4th U.S. Inf., committed suicide by shooting himself at Fort Thomas, Ky., Sept. 21. Doherty had been color sergeant until a few days ago, when he was reduced. He had rendered distinguished service both in the Cuban campaign and in the Philippines. For bravery at San Juan Hill in rescuing a wounded comrade under heavy fire a medal of honor was awarded him by Congress. He was at that time a corporal in Co. H, 21st Infantry.

Mr. Philip Ferdinand Kobbé, for many years connected with the Westinghouse Company, died at his country home in Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 21. He was a son of the late William A. Kobbé, Consul General to the United States from the Duchy of Nassau, and a brother of Major Gen. William A. Kobbé, U.S.A. When the Civil War broke out he was a member of Co. K, 7th Regiment, N. G.N.Y., and went with the regiment when it was ordered to Washington. His wife, a daughter of the late Gustav Hessenberg; two sons, Philip F. and Herman, and three daughters, Misses Helen, Marie and Dorothea Kobbé, survive him.

The remains of John F. Grant, late water tender, U.S. N., on the battleship Maine, who was killed while on duty Sept. 5, 1906, were buried from his home, No. 1227 S. Second street, Camden, N.J., on Sept. 19, 1906. Interment at the "New Camden Cemetery," with military honors. The body was attended by some of his shipmates detailed from the U.S.R.S. Lancaster. There were many beautiful floral offerings. He leaves a wife and three small children. The following named ships in the yard at League Island, Pa., are preparing to get up a collection to help Mrs. Grant and her three children: Minneapolis, Lancaster, Washington, Tennessee, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Stringham and men at the barracks.

Dr. Henry L. Sheldon, aged seventy-five, who died of paralysis on Sept. 23 at his home, in Lakewood, N.J., was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 1851, and organized the first hospital service for the Union army, in Alexandria, Va., in 1861. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy in 1856, and resigned July 5, 1861, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army July 26, 1861. He resigned from the Army July 1, 1866, and was brevetted captain and also major for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

A correspondent who was a friend of the late Brevet Lieut. Col. Gaines Lawson for over three years, sends us the following in addition to the facts we published in our last issue concerning the death of Colonel Lawson: "He was a gentleman of distinguished record as an officer. Born in East Tennessee Sept. 4, 1840, he was full of Union sentiment when his State tried to secede from the Union, and with other young men of his views was arrested early in '62 and sent to a prison camp in Georgia, where he succeeded in making his escape. After several narrow escapes from re-capture, hiding by day and traveling by night, fed and guided through the mountain passes by the ever-faithful colored people, he reached the Union lines in Kentucky and at once enlisted in the Tennessee Volunteers, in which command he served throughout the war, rising from private to first sergeant, captain and major. Having been mustered out at the close of the war, he was appointed captain of the Regular Army and served with distinction until he was retired in 1892, with the rank of major, on account of physical disability. Colonel Lawson was distinguished and loved for his high sense of honor and his kindly disposition towards all. He earned his Medal of Honor in 1865, when he carried a wounded soldier of his command out of a severe fire into a place of safety. He was a member of the California Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion."

The remains of the late Rev. Dr. Robert J. Nevin, who for many years conducted the American Episcopal church in Rome, Italy, will be interred in Arlington Cemetery on Oct. 2. During the Civil War Dr. Nevin was a volunteer captain of Pennsylvania Artillery. He was well known to all American tourists in Rome.

Mrs. Yerba Hewitt Mathews, widow of John W. Mathews, who died at the home of her son, Joseph M. Mathews, in St. Louis, Mo., on Sept. 16, was the mother of Lieut. Laurence O. Mathews, 6th U.S. Inf., and of the wife of Lieut. Allen W. Gullion, 2d U.S. Inf. Mrs. Mathews was the daughter of Judge John Marshall Hewitt, of Frankfort, Ky., one of the distinguished circuit judges in the history of the State, who was contemporaneous with Henry Clay and a close friend of the commoner. She was the nineteenth child in a family of twenty children, and was herself the mother of thirteen children, of whom nine are living.

## COL. JAMES REGAN, U.S.A.

Col. James Regan, of the 9th U.S. Infantry, whose soul passed peacefully from earth on June 24, 1906, was an officer whose record of over forty-seven years of active service stands out resplendent with every virtue that could adorn the Christian soldier and gentleman. The tender tribute from the eloquent lips and gentle heart of Archbishop Harty in the grand old cathedral in Manila touched the hearts of the hundreds who had gathered there to render their last homage to the mortal remains of their loved friend and gallant comrade, while tears of sorrow trickled down the cheeks of the child and woman, of private, officer and civilian, as they realized that one to whom they were so devoted, one who was so unselfish in his devotion to them, was no more of earth.

The regimental order recounting the salient features of Colonel Regan's military career, and setting forth with such absolute verity some of the many incomparable virtues which characterized his life, will be sacredly preserved in the archives of the dear old regiment; ever illumine its history, and will be read and re-read as an inspiration to all who may have the honor of being borne on its rolls.

God in his infinite wisdom creates one man in ten thousand as an example for others to follow. Colonel Regan was such a one. He possessed and fostered all the endearing and enduring virtues, and his faults, if any, were as few as it is possible for man to have. His whole mili-



tary life of active service in peace and war, from private to colonel, is a complete refutation of that cynical criticism sometimes made by pessimists that "a man cannot be a good soldier and a good Christian at the same time." Colonel Regan was both in a pre-eminent degree.

He was the last of "the old guard" of the Civil War epoch who will appear on the rolls of the 9th Infantry. Not more than seven or eight of these old comrades who served with him still survive.

It were impossible for the writer, who was his comrade in the regiment for nearly thirty years, to indulge in any laudation of this superb soldier and cultured gentleman. His record is closed. It is a large volume but not sealed from scrutiny. Read it who may, and everyone should who can! Each and every page of that record is a true inspiration to all who come after—a beautiful and ennobling inspiration to soldier, citizen, husband and father. On not a single page is there a blot or blemish to mar the purity and symmetry of his useful life. What a precious heritage to leave behind!

Colonel Regan was a firm believer in the fatherhood of God and worshiped him in sincere and devout Catholic spirit. He was a believer in the brotherhood of man and his heart was full of love and sympathy for all humanity. He showed his faith by his works; and if each one who received kindness at his generous hands could bring a blossom to his grave he would sleep "neath a wilderness of flowers."

Colonel Regan and the writer have stood side by side as lieutenants for years; for many more as captains and then again as majors in the old regiment—the last time on the bloody field of Tien Tsin July 13, 1900, just before the heroic Liscom fell. Here, too, the gallant Regan was stricken with what seemed to be a mortal wound. Lying there under fire throughout the day he was again severely wounded, but thanks be to God he was spared for years of further usefulness. Colonel Regan began the serious battle of life in the Army when less than fourteen years old. Unaided and alone, by hard persevering work and study and constant conscientious devotion to duty he advanced step by step, by merit alone, until he became colonel of the regiment which Gen. John H. King had adorned as such for fourteen years and which Colonel Regan likewise honored for the three closing years of his life. General King, more than any other officer of the Army, was Colonel Regan's exemplar. They were much alike in all those qualities which round out the colonel par excellence.

What a splendid and inspiring example to American boyhood; what a crowning glory of self-reliance and unselfish effort to American manhood are the lives of these two ideal colonels! Their influence in all that is true and noble for God and country will endure forever. As members of the 9th Infantry pass along the tombs of the soldier dead in the sacred grounds of Arlington they will not fail to pause, lift the hat and bow the head in reverent tribute to two of the purest, kindest and bravest spirits whose heroic dust moulders there—Gen. John H. King and Col. James Regan.

J. M. L.

## PERSONALS.

Lieut. H. T. Baker, U.S.N., has been assigned to the Brooklyn as senior engineer officer.

Among the Americans in Paris are Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., who is on a pleasure tour.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. M. B. Stokes, 10th U.S. Inf., at Chester, S.C., Sept. 15.

Mrs. Tilton, widow of Col. H. R. Tilton, U.S.A., is on a visit to Washington, D.C., and is at the Donald.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, at Wilmington, N.C., Sept. 18.

Mrs. S. C. Ellis, with her two children, has returned to Washington and is located for the winter at 1206 Eighteenth street.

Mrs. Dowd, wife of Mr. William S. Dowd, formerly a second lieutenant in the Army, gave birth to a daughter at Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 14.

Capt. Charles E. Vreeland, U.S.N., naval aide to Assistant Secretary Newberry, has returned to Washington, D.C., from a vacation in New England.

Mrs. Hoppin, widow of Major C. B. Hoppin, U.S.A., with her two sons, Bushrod and Marshall, has returned to her home, 1336 Harvard street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. C. C. Grieve, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty at the navy recruiting station, Omaha, Neb., and Acting Asst. Surg. W. H. Block to duty with navy recruiting party No. 4.

Mrs. Ayres, wife of Major Charles G. Ayres, U.S.A., was at Washington, D.C., for a few days, staying at the Highlands on Connecticut avenue, N.W. Mrs. and Miss Ayres will pass part of this winter in Washington.

Major Webster, U.S.A., Mrs. Webster and Miss Frances, their daughter, after a delightful trip through Canada, Nova Scotia and other northern resorts, have returned to Washington and have taken apartments at the Westmoreland.

Civil Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and family have returned to their home, 2006 R street, N.W., Washington, from passing the summer at the Chevy Chase Inn near Washington, D.C. Miss Nannie Williamson is visiting Miss Mary Waite, a granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Waite.

Comdr. William F. Halsey, U.S.N., recently relieved of command of the Des Moines, reported for duty in Washington, D.C., Sept. 21, at the Bureau of Equipment. He relieves Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes, who left the same day for League Island, Pa., to join the Washington, to which he has been assigned as navigating officer.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Sept. 26: Major P. F. Stranb and Surg. J. L. Sanford, U.S.A.; Lieut. B. S. Berry, U.S.M.C.; Midshipman David McD. LeBreton, U.S.N.; Surg. J. F. Leys, U.S.N.; Capt. Frank Parker, U.S.A.; Gen. F. S. Dodge, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dodge; Lieut. E. H. Yule, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. C. Watts, U.S.N.; and Mrs. Watts; Paymr. Charles Morris, jr., U.S.N.; Comdr. F. M. Bostwick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bostwick; Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason, U.S.N.

Speaking of the recent transfer of Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th U.S. Inf., from the Philippines Division to Washington for duty with the General Staff, the Manila Times says: "The selection of Captain McAlexander for the General Staff is a surprise to that officer and to his friends in Manila. He has always been regarded as one of the most capable and efficient officers in the Infantry branch of the Service and his friends are very sorry to see him leave the Islands. The appointment is regarded as a high honor, more especially in view of the fact that it was absolutely unsought. Captain McAlexander will leave on the *Sherman*."

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, U.S.N., has returned to Newport, R.I., from the Thousand Islands.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Hjalmar Erickson, 7th U.S. Inf., at Helena, Mont., Sept. 20.

Mrs. Tilton, widow of Colonel Tilton, U.S.A., is visiting friends in Washington, located at the Donald.

A daughter was born on Sept. 13 to the wife of Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th U.S. Inf., at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Capt. Henry Minett, U.S.N., who has been undergoing treatment at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., has now recovered in health.

Mrs. Davidson, widow of General Davidson, has returned to Washington, D.C., from Atlantic City, and is now at 1336 Harvard street.

Col. Valery Havard, U.S.A., with his family has moved to No. 2025 O street, N.W., Washington, D.C., which will be their future and permanent residence.

Mrs. and Miss Townsend, widow and daughter of the late Adjutant General Townsend, U.S.A., have returned to their home on I street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Major James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., has taken an apartment in the Dupont, Twentieth street, between R and S streets, Washington, D.C., during Mrs. Aleshire's absence in Europe.

Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been appointed military attaché at Berlin. He has been on duty at San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Washington, D.C., before leaving for abroad.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. George Thompson, Philippine Scouts, at Cotabato, P.I., July 30 last. The new arrival has been named George "Spoonster" for the Senator, and weighed a trifle over eleven pounds.

Mrs. Thornburgh, wife of Capt. Robert M. Thornburgh, Med. Corps, and son, Thomas Tipton, are staying with the Captain's mother, Mrs. T. T. Thornburgh, at 1601 Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C., while the Captain is in the Philippines.

A meeting of the Michigan Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held on Thursday, Oct. 4, 1906, at Detroit, Mich., at 5:30 o'clock p.m. Roast beef at 6 o'clock. This being the first meeting of the season, the commander hopes that every companion who can will be present.

Mrs. A. T. Marx, wife of Captain Marx, of the U.S. Marine Corps, has been the guest for several weeks of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Jack Armstrong Jeune, of Los Angeles, Cal., but will return to her home at the naval training station upon the return of her husband, who has been for seven weeks observer of the Army maneuvers at American Lake, Washington.

Brig. Gens. Thomas H. Barry and W. P. Duval, U. S.A., sailed on the *Zeeland* from Antwerp Sept. 22 for New York. As an indication of the haste of their departure they are leaving behind them their families and their aides. They had arranged to sail for home Sept. 20, but having received orders to return as soon as possible they obtained passage on one of the liners sailing Sept. 22.

Sergeant Heath and Corporals Soller and Binninger, of the 110th Company, and Sergeant Seltz, of the 97th Company, U.S. Coast Artillery, of Fort Adams, while rowing in a skiff at Newport, R.I., Sept. 23, capsized the craft while changing seats. The men clung to the boat until sailors from the yacht *North Star*, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, N.Y.Y.C., rescued them. The soldiers were little the worse for their mishap.

One of the most delightful affairs of the season at the navy yard at Bremerton, Washington, was the dance given by Comdr. and Mrs. Cottman and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret. The Cottman quarters were thrown open for dancing, refreshments being served at the Beuret quarters. Both residences were artistically decorated for the occasion. Besides the yard people a large number of officers were present from the fleet and a number of guests from Seattle.

Mr. Root's last day on the Pacific Ocean part of his tour was in Panama Sept. 21, and was a memorable occasion. All business was suspended. He landed from the cruiser *Charleston* and was welcomed by prominent natives and the mayor, who delivered an address of greeting. He made a brilliant speech at a special session of the Panama Assembly held in his honor, in which he stated that the United States meant no more or less than its pledge to preserve the independence of the republic.

Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, after having finished his duties at Sea Girt, has joined Mrs. Romeyn, who has been spending a number of months with Major and Mrs. Henry Romeyn, of 1736 P street, Washington, D.C., and will spend his leave with his parents, leaving the first of October to join his regiment, the 2d Cavalry, at Fort Riley. Miss Nina Romeyn has returned from a visit to her relatives, Mrs. J. R. Mathews and Miss Van Cortlandt, at Croton (on Hudson), at the Old Van Cortlandt-Manor Place.

Col. Philip Reade has been at Grand Lake Stream, Washington County, Me., enjoying the excellent ouaniche fishing in the water of Mr. W. G. Rose. He sends the following statistics of his catch up to Sept. 18, which will be of interest to all fishermen. Caught at Munson Island Shoals: Hour, 11:09 a.m.; lure, silver gray fly, treading, angle worm attached; fish of 1 1/2 lbs.; 11:20 a.m., home made trolling spoon with angle worm attached, fish of 2 3/4 lbs. With the same lure, at 11:41 a.m., 12:04 and 1:48 p.m., fish of 2 1/2, 1-2 and 1 1/2 lbs., respectively. At 2:40 p.m., trolling with a fly rod, "Professor" fly, no worm on, fish of 3 3/4 lbs. At 3:04 p.m., trolling in Round Cove bay with home-made spoon, fish of 1 1/2 lbs. At 3:40 p.m., fishing in the rain from canoe, double catch, two ouaniche hooked and both landed, each 1 1/2 lbs. Total weight of 9 ouaniche, 17 lbs.

Mrs. May H. Stacey, of Washington, D.C., widow of Col. May H. Stacey, late of the U.S. Army, was a recent visitor at Pittsburgh, Pa. The News of that city in referring to her arrival says: "Mrs. Stacey will be remembered by many of the students of the Pittsburgh Female College, for 'twas here she was educated and still entertains a high opinion of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Stacey was formerly Miss Mary Henrietta Banks, of Hollidaysburg, and the daughter of the Hon. Thaddeus Banks, a prominent citizen of that place. She has read law, studied medicine, is a member of the Press Club of New York city, of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and has an enviable reputation as a writer and lecturer in New York and in Washington, D.C. She is a direct descendant of the family of Lord Nelson, and Colonel Stacey, her husband, was a descendant of Oliver Cromwell. A son, Major Cromwell Stacey, U.S.A., is now in the Philippine Islands, and making a name for himself by his daring and shrewdness in military matters. Mrs. Stacey is a connoisseur of precious and semi-precious stones, and has a collection of gems excelling in quantity and variety anything it has ever been our privilege to see."

Major Henry Jerrey, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., has been assigned to station at Mobile, Ala.

A daughter was born to Mildred Hutton Bishop, wife of Lieut. A. H. Bishop, 1st Inf., at Manila, on Sept. 9.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Gilbert Chase, U.S.N., at Havana, Cuba, Sept. 4, 1906. His name is Gilbert Chase y Culmell.

Gen. Wirt Davis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Davis have returned from Mountain Lake Park, Md., to Washington, and will spend the winter at the Cairo.

Rear Admiral J. F. Merry, U.S.N., has returned to 142 Highland avenue, Somerville, Mass., after a very pleasant summer on his farm at Edgcomb, Me.

Capt. George H. Shields, jr., 3d U.S. Inf., who has been on duty at Fort Lawton, Wash., has been appointed aide to Major General Greely, with station at St. Louis.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry have returned to their home, 2003 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from Garrison-on-Hudson, N.Y., where they passed the summer.

Lieut. Lewis Foerster, 5th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Foerster, who have been spending a few weeks at the Hotel Astor, New York city, left for their station, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Sept. 28.

Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills have opened their house on Dupont Circle, Washington, where they are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Overton, wife of Capt. W. S. Overton, U.S.A.

From the regimental press of the 13th Infantry at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., Frank D. Gunn has issued a series of attractive illustrated post-cards, showing views of Fort McKinley and the surrounding country.

Col. W. H. Conerys, U.S.A., paymaster of the Department of California, has been ordered to arrange for payment at once for the care of the Army people and Government employees who were passengers on the transport *Sheridan*, stranded at Honolulu.

Comdr. George R. Clark, U.S.N., owing to the serious Cuban situation, has had his leave revoked, and has been ordered to command the *Texas*. Her navigating officer will be Lieut. Comdr. A. Althouse, and her executive officer, Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Atlantic Division, has been tendered a review of the 23d N.Y. Although no date has been decided upon, it is expected that it will be some time between now and the middle of December. The date is to be fixed by General Wade.

The following Army and Navy officers were registered this week at The Breslin hotel, New York city: Lieut. S. M. Parker, U.S.A.; Ensign Halsey Powell, U.S.N.; William H. Wilson, U.S.A., and wife; Major J. A. Dapray, U.S.A.; Col. J. F. Huston, U.S.A., and wife; Lieut. D. V. Allen, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. M. Fulton, U.S.A., and Major T. D. Kelcher, U.S.A.

Capt. William Weigel, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., had an acute attack of appendicitis on Aug. 31. He was operated upon by Major A. E. Bradley, surgeon, U.S.A., on Sept. 1, and after a stay of twenty-two days in the post hospital, he is able to be about on light duty. The operation was entirely successful and Captain Weigel will soon be his old self.

The Navy Day celebration will be held at Atlantic City, N.J., Oct. 6. It was planned to impress the object lesson of the recent naval review at Oyster Bay, and to afford a timely opportunity, without political significance, for indorsing the President's policy for an increase in naval power. The speakers will include Secretary Bonaparte, Rear Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N.; Gen. Horace Porter, Judge Allan B. Endicott, of New Jersey, and others.

First Lieut. Louis E. Caulfield, Philippine Scouts, having been absent from duty without authority for over five months, and the cause of his absence and his whereabouts being unknown to the War Department, he was on Sept. 25 discharged from the Service of the United States, and his name dropped from the rolls of the Army. Lieutenant Caulfield is a native of New York and entered the Army as a private in Co. B, 9th Infantry, May 23, 1898. He subsequently served as a private, corporal and sergeant in the 6th U.S. Infantry, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts July 1, 1901.

The New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution proposes an excursion to West Point on Oct. 13, the one-hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the action at Kingston, N.Y., the steamer leaving West Twenty-third street, Manhattan, at 9 o'clock, arriving at West Point at 1:30 p.m., in time to witness the Saturday afternoon inspection of the cadets and the West Point-Colgate football game. The 71st Regiment Band will accompany the excursion, and a silver cup, similar to that presented to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis by the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, will be presented to the Military Academy.

Gen. Charles King took much interest in the work of the 2d Wisconsin Regiment at Camp Benjamin Harrison, visiting the camp in company with the Adjutant General of Wisconsin, and receiving many courtesies and attentions from General Carter. General King's visit was unofficial, however, and was made at his own expense and in civilian dress. It appears that a local correspondent familiar with General King's reputation for eloquence credited him with being the author of the interesting address to some two thousand Regulars and Guardsmen, made at the camp on Sept. 11; an honor which General King modestly disclaims.

Of Col. Ernest A. Garlington, who is to be the new Inspector General of the Army, Harper's Weekly says: "He is a young officer with an exceptionally long and good record. When he was graduated from West Point, the rumor of the Custer massacre had reached the East. Garlington obtained his commission as second lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry. Before he reached his post he was a first lieutenant. He did admirable work in the cold Dakotas, and in 1883 was selected by Secretary Lincoln to lead the relief expedition of that summer in search of Greely. With consistent fatuity his superiors refused to permit him to superintend the loading of his ship which was fitting out at St. Johns, so that his firearms were under the rest of the cargo. As he went North, pushing on in the obedience to his orders, he and Lieutenant Colwell, his associate from the Navy, now in command of the *Denver* at Havana, used to look at the sky through the seams of the boats which had been furnished them for possible retreat. When his ship was finally pinched in the ice and sank he had no guns with which to shoot the game of the region, but he and Colwell in those leaky boats retreated more than six hundred miles, lived perforce on the provisions which they had cached for Greely and his men, and brought back every man of the expedition alive and in good health. It was a famous retreat and established the reputation of the young officer who is now to fill one of the most important places in the military Service."



Ensign C. K. Jones, U.S.N., is undergoing treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York. He has been on duty on the Yankee.

Asst. Surg. John D. Manchester, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard, New York, has passed his examination for passed assistant surgeon.

Gen. B. C. Card, U.S.A., Mrs. and the Misses Card will remain in Coburg, Canada, until November, when they will return to their home in Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., has returned to New York city after a pleasant trip to Europe, during which he witnessed some interesting military maneuvers.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., has returned to Washington from Richfield Springs, N.Y., where he was with Mrs. Dewey for the summer, and resumed his work at the Navy Department.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Burwell entertained at dinner at the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton, Washington, for Rear Admiral Swinburne, Comdr. and Mrs. Potts, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Larimer and Captain Badger.

Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U.S.A., was given a rousing and enthusiastic reception in Washington, D.C., Sept. 19, by nearly three hundred soldiers and ex-soldiers, representing the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy, as members of the Army and Navy Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mortimer Dally announce the marriage of their daughter, Leonora Adams Dally, to Mr. Frederick Pier, at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 24. Mr. Dally has been prominently connected with ordnance and small arms, and is well known among officers of various services.

Lieut. Laurance Angel, Porto Rico Regiment, U.S.A., jumped overboard at San Juan, Sept. 24, to rescue a private who had fallen into the sea. There was a strong current and high sea, and both men were nearly exhausted when Btan, H. F. Marker went in and brought both men safely ashore.

Charles D. Daly, who resigned his commission as a lieutenant in the Army, being in the Artillery Corps, became a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Mills Bros. & Co., 36 Wall street, New York city, on Sept. 26. Mr. Daly was formerly well known as the Harvard quarterback who ran a Harvard team to victory in the 17-0 game against Yale in 1898.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. J. Sanno, with their daughter, Mrs. Harris Pendleton, are spending some days in Chicago at the Sherman House. Mrs. Sanno will visit Miss Worth, on Staten Island, and then go to her daughter, Mrs. Hornbrook, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Mrs. Pendleton will join her husband at Fort Leavenworth, about the first of next month.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Berry entertained at dinner at their home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 20. The table was artistically decorated in pink roses and ferns. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Wadhams, Capt. and Mrs. Roller, Lieut. and Mrs. McMechan, Paymaster Seibels, U.S.N., and Paymaster Crowell, U.S.N.

From Camp Tacoma, Wash., Capt. Robert W. Barnett, 3d Inf., writes to say that upon arrival there early in September he received news of the death of his father, W. B. J. Barnett, of Canton, Miss. Through an error the statement appeared under Camp Tacoma news that Captain Barnett had received word of the death of his wife, an error obvious to his friends, as he is a bachelor.

Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, of the 6th U.S. Cav., a member of the Aero Club of America, will replace his father in the long distance balloon race for an international cup at Paris, France, on Sept. 30. Lieutenant Lahm will be accompanied by Charles Levee, who also is a member of the club. The balloon to be used by the American contestants is called the United States. It has a capacity of 2,000 cubic meters.

Five daughters of Army and Navy officers will make their bow to society this season in Washington. They are Miss Leutze, daughter of Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N.; Miss Olga Converse, daughter of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N.; Miss Marguerita Symons, daughter of Colonel Symons, U.S.A.; Miss Esther Denny, daughter of Col. F. L. Denny, U.S.M.C., and Miss Ruth Tanner, daughter of Capt. Zera L. Tanner, U.S.N., retired.

Brigadier General Funston's modest declination of the honor of having Devisadero street, in San Francisco, renamed after him in recognition of his great services to the city after the earthquake and conflagration of April last, was, as he explained, prompted by his limited local acquaintance beyond those of his command, and the existing sentiment in this country against honoring the living by naming public institutions and enterprises for them. Resolved, however, that the gallant General's work shall not pass unrecognized, the undaunted proprietor of a small chop house on Devisadero street has rechristened his renovated and luridly emblazoned place the "Funston Café." It may be ungenerous, but there are those who will suspect the enterprising caterer of saying one word for General Funston and two for himself.

Col. William M. Wallace, 15th U.S. Cav., who retires from active service Oct. 2, and who was relieved recently from the command of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., left the latter place Sept. 21 with Mrs. Wallace for San Diego, Cal. Colonel Wallace was born Jan. 9, 1844, in Wisconsin, and was appointed first lieutenant of the 13th Regiment of Artillery from New York, March 29, 1864. He served with credit during the war for the Union, and at the close of that struggle he was appointed second lieutenant of the 8th Infantry, being promoted to a first lieutenant Sept. 25, 1867. He was placed on the unassigned list May 3, 1869, being later assigned to the 5th U.S. Cavalry, with the rank of first lieutenant, Dec. 15, of the following year. His promotion as captain followed May 17, 1876, and on Nov. 5, 1894, he was promoted major and assigned to the 2d Cavalry. He became lieutenant colonel Oct. 18, 1899, remaining with the same regiment. His promotion as colonel came March 1, 1901, when he was assigned to the 15th Cavalry. In accordance with the law that all officers who served in the Civil War shall be promoted on retirement, Colonel Wallace will be advanced to the rank of brigadier general, U.S.A. His long and faithful services include much active duty on the plains against the Indians as well as distinguished conduct in the Spanish-American War and the Philippines. The Burlington, Vt., Free Press and Times, in speaking of his retirement, says: "Since the coming of the 15th Cavalry to Fort Ethan Allen, Colonel Wallace as commanding officer of the post has filled the position with distinction. He has ever been courteous and considerate to the citizen as well as the soldier and no commander ever left Vermont more justly esteemed than he. Both he and Mrs. Wallace will long be remembered not only by the officers and ladies at Fort Ethan Allen, but by legions of friends in Burlington, Winooski and throughout the State."

Mrs. Carter, wife of Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., is visiting her sister, Mrs. William Baird, at 221 King George street, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. E. P. Rockhill, asst. surg., U.S.A., and Mrs. Rockhill are visiting Major Stephenson at the Presidio, and will sail for the Philippines Oct. 15.

Mrs. and Miss Colhoun, widow and daughter of Rear Admiral Colhoun, U.S.N., have left the Mendota and taken apartments at the Kenesaw, Washington, D.C.

Major Warren P. Newcomb, Art. Corps, U.S.A., will leave Washington, D.C., next week for San Francisco, Cal., for duty as assistant to the inspector general of the Pacific Division.

Mrs. Davidson, widow of General Davidson, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., from Atlantic City, and has taken an apartment at 1336 Harbard street, N. W., for the winter.

General Picquart, who was dismissed from the French army on the occasion of the first Dreyfus trial and who was appointed general of a brigade three months ago, has been named general of a division.

Mr. White, United States Ambassador to Italy, left Venice Sept. 26 for Naples to meet Rear Admiral Brownson, commander of the American armored cruiser squadron, and give a dinner in his honor.

Lieut. Col. Franklin J. Moses, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to command the fourth expeditionary battalion for service in tropical waters, and has reported for duty at League Island, Pa., in this connection.

Major C. A. Vernou, U.S.A., his wife and son sail on North German Lloyd line steamer König Albert, Sept. 29, for Gibraltar. They expect to be abroad at least a year. Their address will be care Credit Lyonnais, Paris, France.

Mrs. Charles Beverly Ewing, wife of Major Ewing, surgeon, has taken a furnished apartment at The Pascoe, Philadelphia, for the autumn. Her daughters, Eleanor and Lella, are at The Sacred Heart Convent, Eden Hall, Torrensdale.

Among the arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week were the following: Capt. John A. H. Nickels, U.S.N.; Col. D. C. Kingman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kingman; Capt. J. L. Hines and Col. G. K. McGunne-ge, U.S.A.; Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., whose splendid services in China during the Boxer rebellion are well known, has been ordered to command the marine force in Cuban waters, and no better selection could have been made. In the event of hostilities his experience will be of great value.

Chaplain Joseph M. F. McGinty, U.S.N., on duty on the U.S.S. West Virginia, with fifty sailors from the West Virginia and Pennsylvania, left Naples, Italy, Sept. 27, for Rome to have an audience of the Pope. The American Ambassador at Rome arrived Sept. 27 and exchanged visits with Admiral Brownson.

Noting the departure of Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn from Burlington, Vt., on Sept. 25, for his new command, the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver, Wash., the Burlington Free Press says: "General Jocelyn enjoys the distinction of being the first brigadier general Vermont ever had on the active list of the Army."

The following candidates for admission into the U.S. Military Academy in 1907 have been appointed during the past week: James B. Laucks, Pacheco, Cal.; Ira A. Rader, alternate, Alameda, Cal.; Dean G. Witter, alternate, Berkeley, Cal.; Isaac Spalding, North End, Oklahoma Ty.; Robert H. Wood, alternate, Blackwell, Oklahoma Ty.; Edward F. Doherty, alternate, Cascade, Wis.

A meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, M.O.L.L. U.S., will be held at the rooms of the Commandery, Perles Building, 85 and 87 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis., on Oct. 3, at 6 p.m. sharp. The paper of the evening will be by Mr. Amos A. L. Smith, of Milwaukee, Wis. Subject, "A Neglected Duty." The twenty-second annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Order will be held in the Union League Club, Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, New York, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at 10 a.m.

Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills left London, England, Sept. 23 on Sir Thomas Lipton's motor car for a flying visit to Windsor, Oxford and Stratford, and left Sept. 24 for Rouen and Paris on the way to Berlin. General Mills, while anxious to escape observation, has been entertained by General Hutchinson at the Military Service Club and by Major Beacom, of the embassy, and George Wilson gave him and General Barry what he called a family party on the night of Sept. 22 at the Carlton, but what was really a brilliant American dinner.

News has been received at Honolulu that Afong, a well known Chinese capitalist, formerly of Hawaii, died Sept. 25 in China. Afong settled in Hawaii about forty years ago and amassed considerable wealth. He married a half-white woman, by whom he had fifteen children, two sons and thirteen daughters. His daughters became prominent in society and were noted as being among the most beautiful women in the Hawaiian Islands. Nearly all of them married men of prominence, one becoming the wife of Rear Admiral Whiting, U.S.N., and several others became the wives of officers of the Services.

A musical and dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the Army Relief Society was given in Memorial Hall at West Point on Friday evening, Sept. 28. The following attractive program was presented: Part 1: "The Littlest Girl," a dramatic sketch arranged for the stage from the story called "Her First Appearance," by Richard Harding Davis. Cast of characters: Caruthers, Capt. Milton L. McGrew; James, the butler, Capt. Sam. T. Bottoms; Van Bibber, Mr. John Huntington Safford. Part 2: Recital of songs, Miss Lila L. Haskell, mezzo contralto; Miss Lillian Brechemin, soprano. Part 3: "A Happy Pair," an original comedieta in one act. Cast of characters: Mr. Honeyton, Mr. John Huntington Safford; Mrs. Honeyton, Mrs. Harry Sloane Hicks; incidental music by the West Point orchestra.

The committee of judges appointed to decide on the comparative merits of the contestants in the military band competition inaugurated by Manager Norman at the Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, Wash., rendered its decision on Sept. 19, giving the first prize to the 14th U.S. Cavalry band, William Osterman, chief musician, and the second to the 14th U.S. Infantry band, A. E. Pankopf, chief musician. The award of the check of \$100 to the 14th Cavalry will meet with general approval, as its brilliant leader at once won recognition, and gave a performance of an unusually high character, both in the selection and rendition of the program. The 14th Infantry, which takes the second prize, will be especially remembered for its artistic interpretations. Of the other bands taking part in the competitions, there was the charming playing of the sextette from "Lucia," by the 22d, one of the loveliest bits in the whole series. There is the fact that the big band of the

7th Infantry played at a strong disadvantage, with the rain against them and later the excitement of a big fire on the waterfront. The 2d Cavalry, which opened the contest, gave a very pretty paraphrase of the ever beautiful "Forsaken." The 3d Infantry band was considered a band of limited experience, and is to be commended for its courage in entering the competition, having but just arrived from Alaska.

The Record-Herald of Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25, says: "General Edwin McCook, commander of the Cavalry division in Sherman's 'March to the Sea,' and for eight years Governor of the Territory of Colorado, is cooped up in a little ward at the Baptist Hospital, with three or four patients, suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. Racked with pain and financially helpless, the famous commander is dependent on the fraternal help which his old Army comrades give, but he is far from despondent over his trials. For six weeks the general has been confined to the hospital ward. He is seventy-three years old, his right eye is sightless and his right arm is useless. General McCook is a son of Dr. John McCook, a brother of ex-Congressman McCook, of New York, and a nephew of Major Daniel McCook, who sent eight sons to the Union Army, three of whom were killed, while four of them attained general rank."

#### THE NOSTRIL IN WAR.

In war histories of ancient time both the fighting man and the horse breathed the spirit of battle. By a poetic application they felt it in their nostrils. In recent years the shape and size of the nasal organ furnishes a considerable part in depicting a soldier. Let us suppose that it is the development of this idea which has created the canon in pictorial art that invariably represents the general with a larger nose than any one of his staff.

The numerous pictures of Lord Wellington painted after his Peninsular campaign present this characteristic of art in as exaggerated a form as it is possible to exist without passing from the heroic representation to the grotesque. As a subject for the satirical pencil his nose certainly lent itself with great readiness. The painting of Marlborough by so accurate a draughtsman as Reynolds, hanging in the National Gallery in London, is a case in point. Not only is his face painted with a perspective that shows his nose in the strongest view, but it is the feature of the picture. There are no paintings of Wellington extant that do not show him in profile, where his nose is salient.

In olden times in the pictures, and particularly in the statuary which represented soldiers, the essential physical vigor were the accented qualities, the muscles of the legs, arms and chest. All the pictures of Alexander, even those poor expressions of art that were minted on the coins of his age, gave expression to physical strength, and the best known story of him represents his manliness in subduing the horse Bucephalus. But in his pictures his nose is what attracts attention. So with Cæsar, Mark Antony and Pompey, the generals who more than others of their age had artists to portray and flatter them. They are drawn with what may be called the heroic nostril. On the other hand, the leaders of antagonistic armies, even those who waged successful war, Attila and Hannibal, are sculptured with, individually, small noses.

In modern times this artistic conception of the soldier is even more marked. If you would pause before that beautiful figure of Farragut, designed by St. Gaudens, in Madison Square, and regard the nose, or the less artistic figure of Hancock, or view the studies on the Soldiers' Monument on Riverside Drive, this will be better understood. But what we would observe particularly is that however useful to preserve the fame of the soldier the artist may be, he does not make him. Neither does the nose the soldier may wear. There is one brigadier general in the United States Army whose courage and efficiency have been tried and proven who has no nose to speak of at all.

Napoleon had a nose which, if slightly aquiline, was by no means large. The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley, in succession commanders-in-chief of the British forces, had mere trifles for noses. In our own military history Washington is recorded by Sparks as having "a fine speaking nostril"—which is rather indefinite, and his portraits, particularly those by Gilbert Stuart, show this feature of the soldier accented very strongly. Possibly as an apotheosis the art of depicting the soldier will consist in depicting solely his nose.

These are passing observations on the soldier as he appears in historical art, and are not intended to be critical of art itself. But it is only fair to observe that even the kindness of art has not extended itself to embrace in its favor others than soldiers in this aspect. When art deals with an historic figure from another field, say Jefferson's or Franklin's, it considers the brow. There is a picture of Alexander Hamilton in the Lenox library which is as satisfying to the student of history as to the lover of his country. But to the art student or critic, or even the careful observer, it is all brow and forehead with incidental features added to compose a face. Of course in painting such men the artist strives to furnish a physical presentation of a conventional idea. But when he carries this purpose to the nose and applies it to the soldier in an exaggerated degree there is reason for protest.

Grant had no nose to speak of among a crowd. Lee had a fine aquiline nose, but it was hereditary in its origin, and his ancestry present the same strong feature without having been themselves great soldiers. Beauregard had no nose to speak of, neither had Hood nor J. E. Johnston, nor had Stonewall Jackson, while Sydney Johnson and Meade had noses so large that at West Point they succeeded each other in the title of "Conkey," as applied by the cadets.

Dewey has just a gentleman's feature, and Sampson had a fine but expressive nostril with no suggestive obligation to the artist to present it in stronger lights than would save it. Schley has a fine, robust American nose, while Miles and Shafter, Merritt, Chaffee, Otis, Corbin, Wood, Fred Grant, Admirals "Bob" Evans, Brownson, Funnell Harrington, Folger, Dickens, just to name a few distinguished fighting men, would pass in a general company without attracting personal comment, however much their pictures preserved for history may give them added advantage of this feature.

Themistocles, if we can credit the old coins and the reprints from them, had a nose that was appalling. French painters since they have taken up the subjects of Biblical history have put noses on Moses, Aaron, David and Solomon, and particularly upon Joshua, who was a real



soldier, that come as near to defying the canons of art as it is possible.

Some of the most unfortunate commanders of the Civil War had splendid noses. Banks bore the nose of a Wellington, and after all if Wellington had met with defeat at Assaye how could he have achieved the victories at Busaco and Waterloo? Butler had the beak of an eagle, and while he was the political major general of the Civil War, he was not always the successful soldier. If the fine big nose and the dashing soldier go together, Custer was possessed of the former, and certainly was the latter. Murat, Napoleon's cavalry general, although not himself a cavalryman, had "a nose that parted the clouds," as Mazzoni wrote of him in verses that have nothing of the merit of his lines to Napoleon, "The Fifth of May." Sheridan, Forrest, J. E. B. Stuart, Moseby, Morgan, "Swamp Fox" Sumter, and in more modern times, Hobson, Skobelev, Von Moltke, had nothing to boast of in the way of noses, while Bazaine, the Duke of Monmouth, General Prim, Arabi Pasha and Cetewayo had noses that surpassed in size if not in form that of Wellington. The fact is that the head dress, whether of hair or cap, has so much to do with the evidence of the nose that we may regard its presence collaterally as an art quality which conveys a distinct impression without having actual existence in some cases; but in others, and in heroic pictures of military groups, it is almost inartistically present.

R.

#### THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1859.

Major John C. Gresham, 9th U.S. Cav., has made a translation of Von Moltke's "History of the Italian Campaign of 1859," which is now in the hands of the War Department. We take the following extracts from the "Preliminary Remarks" prefatory to the history, written by its editors who are members of the General Staff of the German army, and from the preface of the history itself, as they give an excellent idea of its character.

Von Moltke in his preface to the first edition, written in 1862, says that when war broke out in Italy the officers of armies not called to active service, especially those of Germany, followed with intense interest events beyond the Alps.

"This was due, Von Moltke says, 'partly to obvious concern in the fate of an allied State, to come to whose assistance policy merely awaited the most efficacious moment; it was partly the effort, certainly legitimate, to watch the manner of fighting and the behavior in war of an army that seemed destined to confront us, as it had confronted our fathers on the field of battle; finally, it was partly the interest in seeing obtained, by extended use in actual war, the only valid judgment of new technical discoveries, that military science had made available.

"We were limited to watching from a distance. The surprisingly short duration of the campaign soon disappointed for our army the prospect of participation. For us now remained the task of making out as exactly as possible the events of a few momentous weeks in Northern Italy; of deducing from them their causes; in a word, of using objective criticism, without which the facts themselves do not yield any real information of special advantage.

"To act, indeed, is so infinitely more difficult than afterwards to judge, that to him who in the very press of events was required to resolve and to execute, subsequent criticism of what had happened seems only too easy and presumptuous. Moreover, the account of a campaign just passed touches, on part of the conquered, wounds not yet healed.

"The merit of criticism, which is so insignificant in comparison with action, must be sought in entire impartiality and in conscientiously weighing and using all intelligence that throws light on the events. That is to say, what seems absolutely absurd and improper wholly vanishes usually as soon as we survey the motives, the throes and frictions, and difficulties that array themselves against achievement in war."

Commenting on this the editors in their preliminary remarks say: "The purpose set forth in the preface, to use 'objective criticism,' was in the fullest sense of the word attained. Moltke is not hampered by any respect of persons, and can, on both sides, frankly criticize. As was acknowledged by all, he did so without wounding. The work is at once a text-book on tactics and on strategy; it contains in the bud a whole military system. Having right conceptions of military investigation, Moltke not only confines himself to impartial historic statement and criticism, but gives his views on armies and the conduct of troops at the moment of the event; from the experiences of the campaign he draws instruction. In them can be discerned the general's program for his efficient work at the head of the Prussian General Staff. Thus we see Moltke attain as high eminence in 1859 as military historian, as, ten years later, he was destined to attain as general."

In consequence of the refusal of Russia to pay any of the claims arising from the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander during the Russo-Japanese war, Sir Arthur Nicolson, the British Ambassador, has presented to the Foreign Office the formal proposal of his government to refer the whole matter to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff

S.O. SEPT. 27, 1906, WAR DEPT.  
Lieut. Col. Elijah W. Halford, deputy paymaster general, relieved duty as chief paymaster, Department of Gulf, and to San Francisco for duty as chief paymaster, Department of California, relieving Col. William H. Comery, assistant paymaster general, who goes to New York city to report to commanding general, Department of East, for duty as chief paymaster of that department.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray, A.C.; Major Erasmus M. Weaver, Gen. Staff; Capt. Edwin Landon, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Williams Oct. 8 for testing an experimental searchlight controller.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William N. Haskell, 4th Cav., is extended twenty days.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Rock Island Arsenal Nov. 1 for the examination of officers of the Ordnance Department for promotion. Detail for board: Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, O.D.; Lieut. Col. Frank Baker, O.D.; Major George W. Burr, O.D.; Capt. Douglas F. Duval, asst. surg., and Capt. Jay R. Shook, asst. surg. Capt. Kenneth Morton, O.D., will report to Colonel Blunt for examination.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf.

The leave granted Col. Edward E. Dravo, asst. com. gen., is extended one month and twenty days.

Capt. Guy Cushman is assigned to the 15th Cavalry.  
Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty at school.

G.O. 155, SEPT. 13, 1906, WAR DEPT.  
This order, which is one of fifty-nine pages, revokes G.O. 93, W.D., 1905, and pursuant to Para. 294 and 307, A.R., 1904, publishes details of instruction for Coast Artillery troops. This order, to be known as the Coast Artillery Instruction Order, covers all instruction of Coast Artillery troops.

G.O. 158, SEPT. 14, 1906, WAR DEPT.  
I. By direction of the President, the following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:  
1. So much of Par. 3, G.O. 119, W.D., July 2, 1906, as relates to the organization of the "Provisional Regiment of Field Artillery" at Fort Riley, Kas., and provisionally attaches the 29th Battery, F.A., to the 7th Battalion, F.A., is hereby rescinded.

2. The 4th and 5th Battalions, F.A., will constitute a provisional regiment of Field Artillery which will be known and designated as the "Provisional Regiment, Field Artillery." The regiment will be commanded by the C.O. of the Artillery subpost at Fort Riley, Kas., and the regimental staff officers will be appointed by the regimental commander from among the officers on duty at that subpost.

3. The 29th Battery, Field Artillery, is provisionally attached to the 9th Battalion, Field Artillery (siege).

II. Describes lands recently purchased for military purposes adjoining the military reservation of Fort Crockett, Tex.

G.O. 159, SEPT. 15, 1906, WAR DEPT.  
I. Paragraphs 600, 831, 849 and 1145, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:  
600. A disbursing officer may draw his check in favor of himself (a) for making payments of amounts not exceeding \$20; such checks shall be indorsed upon them the names of the persons to whom the amounts drawn are to be paid, or accompanied by a list or schedule made a part of the checks, containing the same information; for making payments at a distance from a depository; or (b) for making payments of fixed salaries due at a certain period, if the check be not drawn more than two days before the salaries become due. In all other cases checks will be made payable to "order," and will be drawn only in favor of the persons, firms, or corporations, by name, to whom the payments are to be made.

831. No information will be furnished by any person in the military service which can be made the basis of a claim against the Government, except it be given as the regulations prescribe to the proper officers of the War, Treasury or Interior Departments, or the Department of Justice. Information concerning sick and wounded officers and enlisted men may be freely conveyed to allay the anxiety of friends. The fact of death may be communicated to relatives, but not circumstances connected therewith which would be made use of in prosecuting claims against the Government. If any person in the military service has knowledge of facts pertaining to the service of an individual who is an applicant for a pension he may, upon request, if not peculiarly interested, furnish a certificate or affidavit setting forth his knowledge, but such certificate or affidavit will be furnished only to the Military Secretary of the Army to be forwarded to the proper officer of the Interior Department. Record evidence will be furnished by the War Department only.

849. Recruiting for the Army will be conducted by—  
1. An officer for each regiment, post or detachment, detailed by the proper commanding officer to enlist for the regiment, post, or detachment, or, when authorized by the department commander, for any troops in the department, or, when authorized by the War Department, for any organization in the Army.

2. An officer detached from any organization by its commander, with the approval of the War Department, to make enlistments for that organization and, when authorized by the War Department, for any organization in the Army.

3. Officers detailed on recruiting service by the War Department. The regular details will be ordinarily for two years.  
1145. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for the prescribed regimental and company desks, for the books, papers and instruments of staff officers necessary to the performance of their duties, and for the medical chests of medical officers; also for the professional books, including standard works of fiction, of officers changing station, officers ordered home for retirement, graduates of the Military Academy, and officers joining on first appointment, which they certify belong to them and pertain to their official duties. Packages of packages turned over to the shipping office will be accompanied by the certificate of the officer as to character of books, and a certified copy will be attached to the bill of lading issued at the initial point of shipment.

Shipment of professional books will be made at carrier's risk, as provided for the baggage allowance in par. 1142.

II. Par. 881, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. 76, W.D., April 15, 1906, and G.O. 130, W.D., July 16, 1906, is further amended to read as follows:  
881. A monthly report of the medical examination of applicants for enlistment will be made for each garrisoned post or recruiting depot. This report will contain a record of all applicants examined during the preceding month and will be forwarded, not later than the sixth day of every month, to the Military Secretary of the Army, who will furnish blanks for the purpose. Where an applicant fails for any cause to complete his enlistment a notation to that effect will be made in the column for remarks. A copy of the report will be retained at the post or depot for which it is made.

III. The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

346½. Post laundries are established and maintained under special regulations issued by the War Department.

The amount of indebtedness of a soldier to a post laundry contracted in accordance with such regulations will be noted on the muster and pay rolls for the next succeeding month. It will be deducted, if practicable, from his pay by the paymaster making the payment and turned over to the officer in charge of the laundry, who will duly receipt to the paymaster and the soldier for the amount so received. Where the soldier is detached the amount due the laundry will be noted on the detachment roll or descriptive list, and will be deducted by the paymaster at the next payment and forwarded to the officer in charge of the laundry in which the indebtedness was incurred. In case of the discharge of a soldier the amount of any such indebtedness will be noted on the final statements and will be similarly deducted from payment made thereon and transmitted to the officer in charge of the laundry.

IV. The following paragraph is added to the Army Transport Service Regulations:

182½. The provisions of Army Regulations and of the Manual of Guard Duty in respect of honors, except salutes with cannon, will be carried out whenever a transport is visited by an officer or officer whose rank or position entitles him to the honors in question, the guard being paraded near the gangway by which the officer arrives or departs. Proper precautions will be taken to insure the commander of the guard receiving timely notice of such visits.

The commanding officer will receive the visiting officer at the gangway on his arrival and accompany him there when leaving.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:  
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 160, SEPT. 18, 1906, WAR DEPT.  
Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and assume command of the Department of the Columbia.

II. Announces that the rules for the examination of officers of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry for promotion shall be conducted, the proceedings made up and forwarded, and the scope of the examination under "physical and moral qualifications" be as prescribed in the regulations published in G.O. 128, W.D., July 12, 1906.

G.O. 162, SEPT. 20, 1906, WAR DEPT.  
I. Wherever the services of commissioned medical officers of the Army are available for the examination of applicants

for enlistment all enlistments, including re-enlistments, will be made by such officers, who will be detailed for the purpose under the provisions of Sec. 1, Par. 849, A.R., as amended by G.O. 159, W.D., Sept. 15, 1906. At general recruit depots and other large posts at which two or more commissioned medical officers are required to examine applicants for enlistments as many of these officers will be detailed to make enlistments as are necessary to make the enlistments and complete the required papers without delay.

II. Post laundries established by authority of the Secretary of War, and operated under regulations approved by him, may, in the discretion of the commanding officer, extend credit to the enlisted men of the command to an amount not to exceed \$2 per man per month. If a soldier fails to pay his indebtedness to the laundry on the first pay day on which he receives an amount sufficient to liquidate such indebtedness, the amount may be charged against him on the muster and pay rolls in the same manner as is prescribed for charging amounts due the post exchange.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:  
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 163, SEPT. 21, 1906, WAR DEPT.  
The soliciting of pension or other claims against the United States on military reservations or at military posts, camps, or stations, including general hospitals, is hereby prohibited, and commanding officers will take measures effectually to prevent such soliciting within the limits of military reservations, posts, camps, stations or hospitals under their command. Officers or enlisted men who give information with a view to aiding persons in soliciting such claims will be brought to trial for violation of Par. 831, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. 159, W.D., Sept. 15, 1906, and civilian employees who so offend will be discharged.

In connection with the subject the order also publishes Par. 831, A.R., as amended by G.O., the provisions of Sec. 5498, R.S. of the United States.

CIRCULAR 48, SEPT. 26, 1906, WAR DEPT.  
I. In order to avoid the delay in enlisting applicants which results when the applicants arrive at the recruiting depots in advance of their papers, it is directed that hereafter applicants accepted at general recruiting stations be held at the stations until after the enlistment papers and the examination forms pertaining to them, prepared as indicated in Cir. 41, W.D., July 26, 1906, shall have been mailed to the proper depots or depot posts. The recruiting officers will see to it that this rule is observed in every case, and that the descriptive and assignment card is forwarded to the proper recruit depot or depot post, as required by Cir. 41, of 1906, as soon as practicable after the departure of the applicant from the recruiting station.

Recruiting officers at general recruiting stations will note on the "Form for the Physical Examination of a Recruit" the arm of service or the organization for which each applicant is accepted, and when physical defects are waived by proper authority the fact of the waiver and the authority therefor will also be noted on the examination form.

Cir. 41, W.D., July 26, 1906, is amended accordingly.  
II. Announces that the Citizens' National Bank, of Davenport, Iowa, has been discontinued as a depository of public moneys.

CIRCULAR 49, SEPT. 26, 1906, WAR DEPT.  
Publishes an executive order which directs all departments of the Government under the supervision of which public works are being constructed to notify the representatives stationed at such public works to report at once to their respective departments all cases in which contractors or subcontractors on works now under construction have required or permitted laborers or mechanics in their employ to work over eight hours in any one calendar day. Other instructions relative to this subject are also given.

G.O. 22, SEPT. 21, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.  
Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Gen. Staff, having reported, is announced as Chief of Staff of the division.

G.O. 66, SEPT. 8, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
During the temporary absence of Col. Edward E. Dravo, assistant commissary general, U.S.A., chief commissary of the department, on leave of absence, Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, O.S., Presidio of San Francisco, will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office of the chief commissary of the department.

G.O. 23, SEPT. 15, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.  
The permanent commander of the department having relinquished station from Camp of Instruction, the undersigned relinquishes temporary command of this department.  
WILLIAM S. McCASKEY, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

G.O. 24, SEPT. 18, 1906, DEPT. OF COLORADO.  
Lieut. Col. T. F. Davis, Military Secretary, is relieved, and 1st Lieut. J. De Camp Hall, 4th Inf., aide, is announced as ordnance officer, inspector small arms practice and able officer of the department, and in command of detachment of enlisted men on duty at these headquarters.

G.O. 17, SEPT. 24, 1906, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.  
Major Frank L. Dodds, J.A., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as judge advocate of the department.

G.O. 58, SEPT. 24, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.  
Troop G, 9th Cav., and one section of the 29th Battery, F.A., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed at the proper time to Kansas City, Kas., to participate in the Merchants and Business Men's Exposition in that city, Oct. 15 to 22, 1906, inclusive.

G.O. 41, SEPT. 16, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.  
Announces that Major Gen. A. W. Greely assumes command of the Northern Division, and temporarily, of the Department of Dakota.

G.O. 42, SEPT. 17, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.  
Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, Military Secretary, in addition to his present duties, is detailed as Acting Chief Engineer Officer and Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Northern Division, relieving Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., late lieutenant colonel and aide-de-camp.

G.O. 43, SEPT. 20, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.  
The following changes of stations of troops in this division will take place:  
Troop G and H, 10th Cav., from Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
Companies A and C, 4th Inf., from Columbus Barracks, O., and Companies B and D, 4th Inf., from relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.  
The detachment of Troops G and H, 10th Cav., now at Fort Mackenzie, will remain at the post under the command of one officer until relieved by the companies of the 4th Infantry.

Troops I, K, L and M, 9th Cav., from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., upon notification by commanding general, Department of the Lakes, to commanding general, Department of the Missouri, that the Fort Sheridan garrison has returned to station.

The 6th Infantry will, on arrival from the Philippines, take stations as follows: Headquarters, Band and 1st Battalion at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.; 2d Battalion at Fort Lincoln, N.D.; 3d Battalion at Fort Missoula, Mont.

Companies L and M, 28th Inf., from Fort Lincoln, N.D., to Fort Snelling, Minn., leaving a sufficient guard at Fort Lincoln to care for the post till the arrival of the battalion of the 6th Infantry.

The 7th Infantry, from stations in the Department of Dakota to stations in the Department of the Lakes, as follows: Headquarters, 1st and 2d Battalions at Fort Wayne, Mich.; and the 3d Battalion at Fort Brady, Mich., leaving a sufficient guard at Forts Missoula and William Henry Harrison, Mont., to care for those posts until the arrival of the 6th Infantry.

Companies E and F, 4th Inf., from Fort Brady, Mich., and Companies G and H, 4th Inf., from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Thomas, Ky.

Co. B, 9th Inf., from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Madison Barracks, N.Y., upon being relieved by the 7th Infantry.



G.O. 57, SEPT. 18, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.  
Lieut. Col. Frank L. Wain, captain, 12th Inf., is announced as military secretary to the lieutenant general.  
ARTHUR MACARTHUR, Lieut. Gen., Commanding.

G.O. 42, AUG. 8, 1906, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.  
Troop A, 7th Cav., now at Calamba, Laguna, and the detachment of the 7th Cavalry, now at Lipa, Batangas, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for station. Upon the departure of Troop A and the detachment, as directed above, Calamba and Lipa will be abandoned as military stations.

G.O. 32, AUG. 11, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.  
Major Chase W. Kennedy, Military Secretary's Department, having reported, is announced as Military Secretary of the department, vice Lieut. Col. John R. Williams, Art. Corps, who is relieved from all duty at these headquarters.

G.O. 33, AUG. 6, 1906, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
The 35th Co., Philippine Scouts, is relieved from further duty at Tagaburan, Samar, and will proceed to Hinabangan, Samar, for station and duty.

G.O. 36, AUG. 9, 1906, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
Col. George P. Borden, 24th Inf., with headquarters at Camp Bumpus, is placed in charge of field operations on the Island of Leyte, under the general supervision of the department commander, during the present disaffection on that island.

Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf., is placed in charge of operations in the field on the eastern coast of Leyte, under the direction of the officer in charge of field operations on that island.  
Capt. William R. Dashiell, 24th Inf., is placed in charge of operations in the field on the western coast of Leyte, under the direction of the officer in charge of field operations on that island.

G.O. 37, AUG. 10, 1906, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
The 6th Company, Philippine Scouts, is relieved from further duty at Toledo, and the sub-station of Mount Biga, Cebu, and will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for field service.

G.O. 38, AUG. 11, 1906, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
Confirms the verbal instructions of the department commander, of July 21, given to Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf., to establish his headquarters at Cathalogan, Samar, for the supervision and direction of all field operations assigned him in the Island of Samar.

#### GENERAL STAFF.

The leave granted Major Charles Lynch, Gen. Staff, is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, Gen. Staff, is relieved from duty at headquarters, Northern Division, to take effect Oct. 1, 1906, and will then repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty in his office. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Par. 11, S.O. 149, W.D., June 25, 1906, relating to Post Q.M. Sergeants Henry K. Ole and Rowland Osborn, is revoked. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Rowland Osborn, Fort Brown, Texas, when his services are no longer required at that post will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William A. Grey, now at Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, will be sent to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty, assisting Capt. J. La. Hines, 23d Inf., in completing his property returns in connection with the maneuvers at Mt. Gretna. Upon completion of this duty Sergeant Grey will be sent to Manila. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Edward E. Dravo, A.C.G. (Sept. 8, D. Cal.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Patrick E. O'Brien, Fort Wayne, Mich., will be sent to New York city, reporting upon arrival to Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, deputy commissary general, purchasing commissary, Army building, for duty in his office. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Max Magen, Detroit, Mich., will report at Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of commissaries are ordered: Capt. David B. Case from duty as commissary of the post at Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to Fort Riley for duty as commissary and in charge of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, relieving Capt. Arthur M. Edwards. Captain Edwards will proceed to New Orleans for duty as purchasing commissary, relieving Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M., of that duty. Capt. Leo F. Foster, in addition to his duties as assistant to the commissary general, will report at Washington Barracks for temporary duty, to take a course in the School for Bakers and Cooks at that post. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., C.S., is relieved from duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary, New York city, and will report in person to the Commissary General of the Army for duty as an assistant in his office. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Charles J. Downey will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 20, D. Cal.)

Post Comy. Sergt. William Grum, Fort Riley, Kan., will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Thomas Robinson. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Henry A. Steere, now on temporary duty at Fort Sill, Okla., when relieved by Post Comy. Sergt. Henry A. Hoskins, will be sent to Fort Williams, Me., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Paul Eckhart, who will be sent to Manila, P.I. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, C.S. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, deputy surgeon general, chief surgeon of the department. (Sept. 17, D. Lakes.)

The following named contract surgeons, U.S.A., will proceed to Washington, D.C., and report Oct. 1, 1906, to the president of the Army Medical School for a course of instruction at that school: Guy V. Rukke, Ray W. Bryan, Henry C. Pillsbury, Arthur C. Christie, Bernard S. Gostin, William K. Bartlett, Edgar King. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Howard H. Johnson is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., Sept. 30, 1906, and will report Oct. 1, 1906, to the president of the Army Medical School, Washington, for a course of instruction. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Frederick S. May from duty at Fort Adams, and will proceed to Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, for instruction at the Army Medical School. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Contract Surg. W. E. Brown, now on temporary duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., will, when relieved by 1st Lieut. Chester J. Stedman, asst. surg., return to his proper station, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (Sept. 15, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Stanley G. Zinke, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Aug. 4, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Wilson Murray will proceed to Dagupan, Pangasinan, for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Ernest G. Bingham, asst. surg., who will rejoin his proper station. (Aug. 8, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Chandler P. Robbins, asst. surg., on temporary duty at Madison Barracks, N.Y., will upon his arrival at Madison Barracks with the troops en route from Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., proceed to his proper station, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Sept. 19, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. P. F. Harvey, asst. surg. gen., chief surg. (Sept. 19, D.E.)  
First Lieut. James D. Fife, asst. surg., Fort Slocum, N.Y., will accompany Cos. B and D, 4th Inf., to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Sept. 19, D.E.)

First Lieut. Clarence H. Connor, asst. surg., having reported, is assigned to duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 13, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Cpt. Walter Cox, asst. surg., is extended two months. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of Herbert M. Smith, asst. surg., with rank as captain from Sept. 20, 1906, is announced. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Jay W. Grissinger, asst. surg. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Sept. 20, 1906, is granted Major Edward C. Carter, surg., Fort Leavenworth. (Sept. 17, D. Mo.)

Col. John VanK. Hoff, asst. surg. gen., is relieved from duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kan., and will return to his proper station at Omaha. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of first Lieutenant Cosam J. Bartlett, asst. surg., with rank as captain from Sept. 21, 1906, is announced. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Conrad E. Koerper, asst. surg., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Capt. H. S. Greenleaf, asst. surg., will proceed to his proper station at Camp Keithley, Mind., for duty. (Aug. 4, D. Mind.)

Capt. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg., will repair to Washington and report to the Military Secretary of the Army for instructions in the matter of personal identification record. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Reynold M. Kirby, asst. surg., Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 19, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. William M. Smart, asst. surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Camp Chickamauga, Ga., and will join his proper station, Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty, and Contr. Surg. John R. Hereford is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Caswell, N.C., and will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. R. Boyd Miller, asst. surg. (Sept. 10, D.G.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 6, 1906, with permission to apply for one month's extension, is granted Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg. (Sept. 24, D.E.)

First Lieut. Albert G. Love, asst. surg., and the detachment of Hospital Corps men, now on duty in the Yosemite National Park, will accompany Headquarters and Staff of 3d Squadron and Troops K and M, 14th Cav., on the march from that park to the Presidio of San Francisco. He will then report to the C.O. there for temporary duty. (Sept. 20, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Harold W. Jones, asst. surg., and the detachment of Hospital Corps men now on duty in the Sequoia and the General Grant National Parks, will accompany Troop F, 14th Cav., on the march from the parks to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Upon arrival he will report to the C.O. for duty. (Sept. 20, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Samuel J. Morris, asst. surg., is assigned to duty as surgeon of the transport Sumner, and will proceed from Fort Schuyler, N.Y., to New York city, for duty accordingly. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Contract Surg. David D. Hogan from temporary duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., and from further duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and will proceed without delay to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Contract Surg. William H. Myers is relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, D.C., and will report Oct. 1, 1906, to the president of the Army Medical School, Army Medical Museum building, for a course of instruction. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Col. John VanR. Hoff, asst. surg. gen., is relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Department of the Missouri, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco to take transport to and about Nov. 5, 1906, for the Philippine Islands for duty. Col. J. B. Girard, asst. surg. gen., is relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the first available transport sailing from Manila in December, 1906, to San Francisco, for further orders. Capt. Thomas L. Rhoads, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class James Sweeney, H.C., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal; Sergt. First Class Hans Kjennerud to Daet, Ambos Camarines, relieving Sergt. Rasmus P. Nelson, who will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Aug. 7, D. Luzon.)  
Sergt. First Class William D. Evans, H.C., to Atimonan, Tayabas. (Aug. 8, D. Luzon.)  
Sergt. First Class Julius Strauss, H.C., to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty. (Aug. 15, D.V.)  
Sergt. First Class Charles T. Loebenstein, H.C., Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Fort Missoula, Mont., to relieve Sergt. First Class Revell M. Walker, H.C., who will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 25, W.D.)  
Sergt. First Class Frederick S. Simmons, H.C., Fort Washington, Md., will be sent to New York city for duty aboard the transport Sumner. (Sept. 20, W.D.)  
Sergt. First Class Francis L. Olumana, H.C., Fort Brown, when his services are no longer required at that post, will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, paym., is relieved from temporary duty in Chicago, and will proceed to New York city, take station in the latter city, relieving Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paym., who will revert to status of absence with leave. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. William L. Guthrie, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to the Camp of Instruction, Fort Riley, for duty with his proper command. (Sept. 15, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., now at Fort Leavenworth, will report in person to the C.O., 3d Battalion of Engrs., for duty with that battalion. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Major Henry Jervey, C.E., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Mobile, take station at that place, and relieve Major William E. Craighill, C.E., of the duties and money in his temporary charge pertaining to the Mobile Engineer District, and will also relieve Capt. James B. Cavanaugh, C.E., of the property and records pertaining to that district. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 104, W.D., Aug. 17, 1906, as directs that Ordnance Sergt. Robert Moore upon relief will be sent to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., is revoked. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Ottomar Schmalzel, Fort Apache, will be sent to Fort Montgomery, N.Y., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John Flannery, who will be sent to Fort Popham, Me., to relieve Ord. Sergt. James A. Richardson, who will be sent to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William S. Smigowsky, Fort Niobrara, will be sent to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., to relieve Ord. Sergt. James S. Ruby, who will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 70, W.D., March 23, 1906, as directs Ord. Sergt. William Davis sent to Fort Andrews, Mass., is revoked. (Sept. 20, W.D.)  
First Lieut. Stanley G. Zinke, asst. surg., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to Fort Conby, Wash., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Louis Hendricks, who will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

First Class Sergt. Andrew Holland, Signal Corps, will proceed from Seattle, Wash., to Nome, Alaska, for duty as operator at that station. (Sept. 15, D. Col.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made Sept. 17, are announced: To be sergeants, Corps. Ernest W. Straesser, George Curran, and Joseph T. McGowan, to date Sept. 17, 1906. To be corporals, Corps. (Alaskan Service) Joseph B. Worley, Fred E. Stuard, and First-class Priv. Harry F. Moore, to date Sept. 17, 1906.

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Second Lieut. Hugh S. Johnson, 1st Cav., having reported from leave, will join his proper station. (Sept. 8, Pac. D.)

Veterinarian Coleman Nickols, 1st Cav., will proceed to Liverpool, England, for the purpose of taking a six weeks' special course in tropical diseases of animals at the University of Liverpool. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. James D. Tilford, 1st Cav. (Sept. 14, D.T.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

First Lieut. George Garity, 2d Cav., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for assignment as Q.M. and A.C.S. on the transport Dix, to relieve Capt. Grayson V. Heldt, 11th Cav., who, upon being thus relieved, will join his regiment. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. George P. Tyner, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Col. Frederick K. Ward, 2d Cav., is relieved from his present duties, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to St. Louis on or before Oct. 1, 1906, for duty in the office of the inspector general. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., from sick in Division Hospital, will proceed to his proper station, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Aug. 14, D. Luzon.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav., unassigned, having reported for duty, was on Aug. 3 assigned to Troop B, of the regiment.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 15, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M. (Sept. 13, D. Colo.)

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Leave for one month and ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, 5th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Second Lieut. James S. Jones, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp, is detailed as recorder of the Army retiring board, appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., vice Capt. John L. DeWitt, 20th Inf., relieved. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 25, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Capt. James A. Cole, 6th Cav., will proceed to Islay, Wyo., for duty with his proper command. (Sept. 14, D. Mo.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Capt. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty as regimental adjutant. (Aug. 16, D. Luzon.)

Col. G. S. Anderson, 8th U.S. Cav., in G.O. 6, Aug. 17, 1906, 8th Cav., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., says: "The resignation of Capt. Stephen L.H. Slocum, of his appointment as adjutant, 8th Cavalry, tendered upon his detail for duty on the General Staff, is accepted, to take effect this date. In accepting this resignation the colonel commanding wishes to tender to Captain Slocum his thanks for the intelligent, faithful and loyal manner in which he has performed his duties for the past three years. Capt. Robert J. Duff is appointed adjutant, 8th Cav., from this date."

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th Cav. (Sept. 19, N.D.)

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11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Second Lieut. Sherman Miles, 11th Cav., now at Fort Des Moines, will proceed to the Camp of Instruction, Fort Riley, for duty with his command. (Sept. 17, D. Mo.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Major Parker W. West, 14th Cav., is assigned to the 1st Squadron, 14th Cav., with station at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (Sept. 13, Pac. D.)

Headquarters and Staff of 3d Squadron and Troops K and M, 14th Cav., under command of Major Henry C. Benson, 14th Cav., will stand relieved from duty in the Yosemite National Park on or about Nov. 1, 1906, and will proceed by marching to their proper station, the Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 20, D. Cal.)

Troop F, 14th Cav., under command of Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., will stand relieved from duty in the Sequoia and the General Grant National Parks on or about Oct. 1, 1906, and will proceed by marching to their proper station, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Sept. 20, D. Cal.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Second Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Sept. 20, 1906, is announced. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

That part of the 15th Cavalry now en route from Mt. Gretna, Pa., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will proceed by rail from Manchester, Vt., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Sept. 26, A.D.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, Art. Corps, is relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 19, 1906, is granted Capt. Ernest Hinds, A.C. (Sept. 15, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. E. W. Wildrick, A.C., having reported at Vancouver Barracks, will join his battery at Camp Tacoma, Murray, Wash. (Sept. 18, D. Col.)

First Lieut. Alden F. Brewster, A.C., will be relieved from duty with the 16th Battery, F.A., prior to the departure of the battery from the camp at Fort Riley, and will join his proper station at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will proceed to his station, Fort Totten, N.Y. (Sept. 21, D.E.)

Capt. Alexander Greig, Jr., A.C., is granted leave for two months, to take effect Sept. 8, 1906. (Sept. 7, D.G.)

First Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, A.C., aide-de-camp, is granted leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 10, 1906. (Sept. 10, D.G.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 8, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Dan T. Moore, A.C. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Major Warren P. Newcomb, A.C., acting inspector general, is relieved from duty in Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, 1906, and will then proceed to San Francisco for duty as assistant to the inspector general, Pacific Division. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, A.C. (Sept. 24, D.E.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect when 1st Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, A.C., shall have reported for duty at Fort Warren, Mass., is granted Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, A.C. (Sept. 24, D.E.)

Capt. Joseph Wheeler, A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 27, 1906. (Sept. 14, D.G.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will report on Oct. 20, 1906, to Lieut. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kan., for examination for promotion: Capts. John Conklin, Samuel D. Sturgis, Lucien G. Berry, John E. McMahon, T. Bentley Mott, A.C. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles A. Clark, A.C., is transferred from the unassigned list to the 87th Co., C.A., and will join the company to which transferred. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Major Lotus Niles, A.C. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Capt. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Denver, Colo., and enter upon recruiting duty, relieving Capt. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., A.C., who will wait orders at Denver for the convenience of the Government. (Sept. 26, W.D.)



## INFANTRY.

## 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Paul Giddings, 3d Inf. (Sept. 10, D. Col.)

Capt. George H. Shields, jr., 3d Inf., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person to Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greeley, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 214, Sept. 11, 1906, W.D., as relates to Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf., is revoked. Major Buck, now at Mobile, Ala., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Cos. F and K, 3d Inf., upon arrival at Fort Liscum, Alaska, about Sept. 23, will proceed to their respective stations, as follows: F, to Fort Lawton, Wash.; K, to Fort Wright, Wash. (Sept. 15, D. Col.)

Capt. James T. Burns, 3d Inf., Illinois National Guard, is authorized to attend a regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

## 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. E. MACKLIN.

Second Lieut. Claude N. Feamster, 4th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, president of an Army retiring board at Chicago, Ill., for examination by the board. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

The 2d Battalion, 4th Inf., now en route, by marching, from Camp of Instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will proceed by rail to Fort Thomas, Ky., for station as follows: Companies E and F, upon arrival at Delphi, Ind.; Field and Staff, 2d Battalion, and Companies G and H, upon arrival at Columbus, O. (Sept. 19, D. Lakes.)

## 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th Inf., from duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. at Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., and will comply with Par. 6, S.O. 37, Camp Roosevelt, on Sept. 22. (Sept. 20, D.E.)

That part of the 5th Infantry now en route from Mount Gretna, Pa., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will proceed by rail from Port Henry, N.Y., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. (Sept. 27, A.D.)

Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th Inf., will proceed to his station, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 27, D.E.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. DANIEL CORNMAN.

Leave for three months from about Oct. 1, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf., Fort William Harrison, Mont. (Sept. 24, N.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1906 (after arrival of the 7th Infantry in this department), is granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, battalion adjutant, 7th Inf. (Sept. 21, D. Lakes.)

## 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Cos. F, 8th Inf., now at the post of Iloilo, this city, and Contract Surg. Calvin D. Snyder will be sent by the transport Syracuse to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for field service. (Aug. 7, D.V.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. S. POSTER.

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 20, 1906, is granted Capt. Andrew W. Brewster, 9th Inf., Fort Wayne. (Sept. 19, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 9th Inf., Fort Thomas. (Sept. 19, D. Lakes.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Eugene C. Ecker, 9th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 20, D. Cal.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Sick leave for two months is granted Major Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf. (Sept. 13, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after return to his proper station from the Camp of Instruction, near Fort D. A. Russell, is granted Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf. (Sept. 14, D. Mo.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., to take effect on or about Oct. 10, 1906. (Sept. 19, A. D.)

Leave for one month, from about Oct. 4, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward L. Hooper, 12th Inf. (Sept. 27, D.E.)

## 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

First Lieut. John M. Kelso, jr., 13th Inf., will report in person to Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination by the board. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 15th Inf., will proceed to all stations at which the transport Syracuse may touch, for the purpose of inquiring into the methods of supply and administration at these places, also the question of supply and use of cargadores, and for the purpose of obtaining all possible information as to the conditions existing at such disaffected parts of the department as he may be able to visit. (Aug. 10, D.V.)

Second Lieut. Lowe A. McClure, 15th Inf., Camp Keithley, Mind., will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Aug. 7, D. Mind.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Under S.O. 192, headquarters Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., Aug. 12, 1906, the 2d Battalion, 16th Inf. (Cos. E, F, G and H), left Aug. 13, 1906, under command of Capt. E. R. Chrisman, 16th Inf., for Leyte to aid in suppressing Pulajanes in that island.

The machine gun platoon, 16th U.S. Inf., has been organized and attached to the 2d Battalion of that regiment, and 2d Lieut. Fred W. Boschen, 16th Inf., has been designated as the officer to command it. (G.O. 11, 16th Inf., Aug. 10, 1906.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to the Camp of Instruction, Fort Riley, for duty with his proper command. (Sept. 13, D. Mo.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George H. Estes, 20th Inf., to take effect upon return of his regiment to its proper station, Presidio of Monterey. (Sept. 15, D. Cal.)

Martinez, Cal., is designated as the station of 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf., while on duty in connection with the progressive military map of the United States. (Sept. 11, D. Cal.)

Capt. Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf., is granted leave for fifteen days. (Sept. 13, Pac. D.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Pvt. Peter Beatty, 21st Inf., found guilty by a G.C.M. of making a felonious assault on Pvt. Frank B. Sulze, Co. M, 21st Inf., by cutting him with a bolo, with intent to kill, at Caraiman, Samar, June 16, 1906, was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for seven years.

Lieut. Col. Robert J. C. Irvine, 21st Inf., will report in person to Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps, for examination by the board. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Telegraphic instructions of Aug. 12, 1906, to the C.O., Camp Connell, Samar, directed two companies of the 21st Infantry, consisting of two officers and an effective strength of sixty enlisted men each, to be designated by the post commander, and placed under the command of Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., to be sent to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty in the field. (Aug. 12, D.V.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Edward E. McCammon, 22d Inf. (Sept. 15, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. George F. Cooke, 22d Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 21, D. Cal.)

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1906,

is granted 2d Lieut. W. A. Blain, 23d Inf. (Sept. 19, D.E.)

Capt. John L. Hines, 23d Inf., from duty at Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., Sept. 22, to Governors Island, N.Y. (Sept. 20, D.E.)

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Musician Johnson Pryor, Co. E, 24th Inf., while marching in his position as musician in the line of file closers of his company, the same being at attention and marching in column of squads in the streets of Balangiga, P.I., June 3, did feloniously assault 1st Serg. Henry S. Despinasse, Co. E, 24th Inf., in command of the company, by walking up behind him and shooting him four times with a pistol. He was tried for the offense by G.C.M. found guilty and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for ten years.

One company of the 24th Infantry will be sent to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for field service. (Aug. 7, D.V.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th Inf., now on sick leave, will join his proper station. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LER BROWN.

Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf., is relieved from duty as acting chief commissary of the department during the absence on leave of Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, commissary, and Capt. Henry M. Dickmann, commissary, 26th Inf., is detailed in his stead. (Sept. 13, D.T.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 27th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will join his company at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Sept. 13, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Paul B. Malone and 1st Lieut. Harry E. Comstock, 27th Inf., will join their regiment at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Sept. 13, D. Lakes.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his return to Fort Douglas, Utah, from Camp of Instruction, is granted 2d Lieut. Bernard P. Oswalt, 29th Inf. (Sept. 13, D. Colo.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1906, both dates inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel Caldwell, P.S. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Samuel Caldwell, P.S., has been accepted to take effect Dec. 31, 1906. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Sick leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Herman Hering, Phil. Scouts, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 20, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Louis E. Caulfield, Phil. Scouts, having been absent from duty without authority for over five months, and the cause of his absence and his whereabouts being unknown to the War Department, is hereby discharged the Service of the United States, and his name will be dropped from the rolls of the Army as of this date. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet on Oct. 20, 1906, at Fort Riley, Kan., for the examination of officers of the Field Artillery for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, A.C.; Major Granger Adams, A.C.; Major Edward A. Miller, A.C.; Capt. Elmer A. Dean, asst. surg.; Capt. William W. Reno, asst. surg. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, jr., retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Linsly Institute, Wheeling, W. Va. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Edward T. Winston, retired, at his own request, is relieved from duty at Fort Union Academy, Fort Union, Va., and will proceed to his home. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: Capt. Clark D. Dudley from the 1st Cav. to the 14th Cav.; Capt. Edwin A. Hickman from the 14th Cav. to the 1st Cav. The officers named will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders. Captain Dudley will join the troop to which he is assigned. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The following transfers are made, at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: Major William A. Mann from the 14th Inf. to the 19th Inf.; Major Henry C. Cabell from the 19th Inf. to the 14th Inf. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The following transfers are made, at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Henry G. Stahl from the 2d Inf. to the 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Laurence O. Mathews from the 6th Inf. to the 2d Inf. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Capt. John H. Gardner, 2d Cav., promoted to major, rank Sept. 13, 1906, assigned to 1st Cav.

First Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, 2d Cav., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 13, 1906, assigned to 2d Cav.

Major Gardner will join the regiment to which he is assigned. Captain Johnson will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Major Wilber E. Wilder, 15th Cav., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 13, 1906, assigned to 11th Cav.

Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, 2d Cav., promoted to major, rank Sept. 13, 1906, assigned to 15th Cav.

First Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, 4th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 13, 1906, assigned to 2d Cav.

Lieutenant Colonel Wilder will remain on duty with the 15th Cavalry until further orders. Major Foltz upon the completion of his duties with the claim board of Camp Tacoma, Wash., will join the regiment to which he is assigned. Captain Purviance will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander and will join the troop. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Chief Musician Edward Harvey, band, 3d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

First Serg. William Smith, Co. F, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Stable Serg. Henry Olsson, 1st Battery, F.A., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Post Coms. Serg. John McMahon, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

## ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFOED—Sailed from Midway on Sept. 23 for Honolulu.

INGALLS—Sailed from Manila Sept. 8 for New York. Sailed from Colombo Sept. 25.

DIX—At Seattle.

KILPATRICK—At Manila. To sail for New York Oct. 1.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Sept. 20 for San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—At Manila. To sail for New York when repaired.

MEADE—Sailed from Manila Sept. 8 for New York. Sailed from Colombo Sept. 25.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—On the rocks at Honolulu, H.I.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Aug. 31 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Sept. 4 for Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Arrived Tacoma Aug. 26.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. At Manila.

## DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

From San F. to Manila. From Manila to San F.

THOMAS .....Sept. 5 LOGAN\* .....Sept. 20

SHERMAN .....Oct. 15 THOMAS .....Oct. 10

LOGAN\* .....Nov. 5 SHERMAN .....Nov. 20

THOMAS .....Nov. 20 LOGAN\* .....Dec. 10

SHERMAN .....Jan. 5, 1907 THOMAS .....Dec. 31

\*Will carry troops.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1906.

Capt. Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf., arrived on Sept. 2 for a short visit, and has been staying with Capt. George M. Grimes. Mrs. M. J. Gillmore and Mrs. Williams, the mother and aunt of Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 28th Inf., arrived Sept. 3 from Loraine, Ohio, on a visit. Mrs. Gillmore will remain some time.

The appearance of the post is being much improved. A number of new cement walks and gutters are being laid and a splendid broad cement pavement has been completed around the main recruit barracks, furnishing an excellent place to drill when the ground is soft. The new exchange building will be ready for occupancy before long. The enlargement of the post office was finished last week.

Miss J. Reeve, of Washington, arrived Sept. 12, and is visiting her brother, Lieut. Ernest M. Reeve, 15th Inf. Col. George S. Grimes, Art. Corps, is paying a visit to his son, Capt. George M. Grimes, 30th Inf. Miss Mary J. Eldridge, daughter of Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge, left Sept. 15 to enter upon her freshman year at Elmira College, Elmira, N.Y.

On Friday a baby girl was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Walter L. Reed, 10th Inf. Miss Blackford, from Virginia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. L. Reed. Mrs. William H. Clendenin, wife of Lieutenant Clendenin, 17th Inf., left with her two children, Edward and Edith, to pay a short visit to her home in Virginia. Mrs. Persons, wife of Lieut. William E. Persons, 11th Inf., and her sister, Miss Pierpont, and Mrs. Persons's infant son, John, left for Mrs. Persons's home to pay a visit. Major Henry I. Raymond, Med. Dept., has returned from Fort Benjamin Harrison, where he has been attending the maneuvers.

The band, two companies of the 4th Infantry, and some recruit companies took part in the Union Veteran Legion parade on Sept. 12. The recruit companies made a fine showing. Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf., spoke at the U.V.L. campfire held that night. A number of officers and ladies were present.

Mrs. William E. Gillmore returned Sunday evening with her daughter, Martha, and Mrs. Nelson. Mrs. Gillmore's mother, Mrs. Gillmore, with her mother, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Clement, wife of Capt. Henry C. Clement, 29th Inf., at Fort Logan, Colo.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., Sept. 24, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Hossfeld and three children have gone to Fort Wright, Wash., where Lieutenant Hossfeld joins the 3d Infantry. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel R. Whittall are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Isaac Erwin. Mrs. Townsend Whelen, who has been spending the summer at Niagara and Sea Girt, where Lieutenant Whelen has been shooting, has returned to this garrison and will remain with her mother, Mrs. Edward E. Pratt, until Lieutenant Whelen's return from a hunting trip of a month, spent in British Columbia. Capt. Harry H. Tebbitts, formerly of this regiment, spent Monday visiting here and left Tuesday for Boston, where he will spend a ten days' leave and then go to Burlington, Vt., where he has a detail as military instructor in the University of Vermont.

The return of the troops to this garrison, Oct. 3, is greatly anticipated, their long absence having completely done away with all social pleasures during the entire summer.

On Sunday during a severe thunder storm the administration building was struck by lightning and, what might have been a very severe fire, was forestalled by the promptness and energy of the few remaining enlisted men in the post. The loss was estimated at about \$200.

Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Barber, mother and sister of Mrs. William E. Welsh, who have been her recent guests, have returned to their home in Cheyenne, Wyo.

Miss Moore, of Omaha, is the guest of Mrs. William E. Welsh.

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 23, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Point entertained the garrison and a few of their friends from town at a bridge party Saturday evening, Sept. 22. Five tables were filled with the players and prizes were awarded. The rooms were bright with the autumn flowers and the deep red haws of the rose bushes. The guests from town were: Gen. and Mrs. J. Milton Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. O. B. Meyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Shepherd. Those of the garrison were: Mrs. Edwin F. Pendleton, Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, Mrs. Brockmann, Mrs. Hector D. Lane, Mrs. E. O. Saunders, Mrs. John E. Woodward, Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Perry, Mrs. Frank Burton, Mrs. Sloan, Major and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Brian H. Wells, Capt. John Madden, and Lieut. J. C. Campbell.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Milton Thompson entertained a few of their friends on Tuesday evening, Sept. 18, at a dinner at the Country Club. The long table was arranged with the wild flowers of the autumn which grow in such profusion around the club. Those present were: Major and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, of Fort Leavenworth; Mrs. John E. Woodward, Mrs. E. P. Pendleton, and Miss Katherine Judge.

Major and Mrs. Allen M. Smith entertained at a bridge party Thursday evening, in honor of Mrs. Baldwin. Six tables were filled with the players, mostly from the post, and prizes were won by Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, and Mrs. William H. Point. The guests from town were: Mr. and Mrs. David S. Murray, Gen. and Mrs. J. Milton Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Glendinning, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kriebel and Miss Judge.

Mrs. Perley, of San Francisco, a sister of Major Charles E. Stanton, paymaster, is in town visiting friends for a short time on her way east.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1906.

Officers and cadets enjoyed hops on Friday and Saturday evenings, respectively, the officers' hop having been the first given this season. Dr. Canfield delivered the first of the course of lectures on the "History of Civilization" before the members of the first class on Wednesday afternoon. Col. E. E. Wood celebrated his sixtieth birthday on Monday last. His classmates at the post and the officers of the department were present. A birthday cake was a feature of the occasion. The officers of the department tendered their congratulations and presented the Colonel with an appropriate souvenir.

Football practice has been held at every available moment during the week in preparation for the first game of the season, with Tufts, on Sept. 29. The occurrence of three important games in succession—Harvard, Yale and Princeton—makes the outlook for the present season of much more than usual interest. The cadets are fairly well advanced in the new game, having been at the rudiments since the first of the month. Much time is being given to the forward pass, but the many fumbles make its value doubtful just yet. Practice is held for a short time every afternoon, but owing to drill Wednesdays and Saturdays are the only days when much time can be taken. Capt. H. C. Smith is head coach. Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, last year's end, has charge of the candidates for the wing positions, and is developing some fast men. Garey, Simpson, Johnson are all making strong bids for end places.

The following have been among recent visitors at the post: Mr. William Holabird, of Chicago, whose son is a member of the first class; Gen. M. D. L. Simpson, retired, who was graduated from the Academy sixty years ago, and Mrs. Simpson. Mrs. J. G. D. Knight, Mrs. Robert P. Howell and Mrs. William B. Lane have arrived during the present week.



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tary centralization.

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Inspector and Judge Advocate Gen. M. A. Hildreth, of  
the North Dakota National Guard, who attended the  
joint maneuver camp near Fort Russell, Wyo., with  
troops from his State, has rendered an interesting official  
report in which he certainly applies the lash wherever  
necessary, and without fear or favor. It is to be hoped  
his criticisms on the deplorable lack of discipline and in-  
struction among the troops of North Dakota will be heed-  
ed. If not, then the force should be disbanded, for it is  
of no use as it now exists. The State is fortunate in hav-  
ing an officer like General Hildreth, who can fearlessly  
speak the truth, for the good of the Service, and make  
sound recommendations. Happily the defects among State  
troops such as exist among those of North Dakota are con-  
fined to a very few States, but where such a condition  
does exist the fact should be made known as in the case  
of North Dakota, and prompt measures taken to correct  
the evils. The criticism on the poor railroad transporta-  
tion will be appreciated by many commanding officers  
who have had like experiences. We publish extracts from  
the report of General Hildreth elsewhere in this issue.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

### AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Affairs in Cuba reached a crisis this week. On Sept.  
25 the Secretary of War, who is in Havana endeavoring  
to bring the two Cuban factions together in some har-  
monious agreement, cabled President Roosevelt at Oyster  
Bay that he feared his mission would be a failure and  
that he and his associates had become thoroughly dis-  
gusted with the officials of the Cuban government. Secre-  
tary Taft expressed the belief that armed intervention  
by the United States would be necessary, and asked the  
President to send immediately to Cuba a large additional  
force of bluejackets and marines aboard powerful vessels  
of the Navy.

Without loss of time, the pessimistic views of Secretary  
Taft were flashed from Oyster Bay to Washington. By  
order of President Roosevelt, the Navy Department early  
in the morning of Sept. 25 put in motion its magnificent  
machinery for the expeditious carrying out of any orders  
from the Chief Executive, and before nightfall the big  
battleships Kentucky and Indiana, which were then at  
Provincetown, Mass., with the other ships of the battle-  
ship squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, had sailed for Havana  
loaded down with all the marines of the battleship squad-  
ron. In all, about five hundred marines sailed on the  
Kentucky and Indiana for Havana.

On the same day Brigadier General Elliott, command-  
ant of the Marine Corps, telegraphed orders to every navy  
yard and marine barracks from Portsmouth to San Juan  
and Culebra, to have one thousand additional marines  
ready to sail before the end of this week on board the  
Prairie, the Brooklyn, the Texas and on various com-  
mercial liners. Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, who com-  
manded the marine barracks at Norfolk, Va., was selected  
to command the marines sent to Cuba and ordered, on  
Sept. 26, to proceed as rapidly as possible from Norfolk  
to Havana and there assume command. For temporary  
purposes, the one thousand additional marines ordered to  
go to Cuba after the departure of those on the Kentucky  
and Indiana were ordered into what has been termed the  
4th Expeditionary Battalion and the 5th Expeditionary  
Battalion. The 4th Expeditionary Battalion consisted of  
eighteen officers and five hundred and thirty-two enlisted  
men. It was recruited from Annapolis, the Hartford,  
the Boston, the Wabash, New York, the Hancock, League  
Island, the Lancaster, Newport and Portsmouth, N.H.  
The 5th Expeditionary Battalion consisted of sixteen  
officers and four hundred and twenty-nine enlisted men,  
and was recruited from New York, Norfolk, the Franklin,  
the Washington Navy Yard, the Washington Marine Bar-  
racks, Charleston, S.C., Port Royal, Key West, New  
Orleans, Pensacola, San Juan and Culebra. The organi-  
zation of the marine force in Cuba will be left entirely to  
Colonel Waller. The officers of the Marine Corps ordered  
with the two battalions are as follows: Col. Littleton  
W. T. Waller, commanding Marine Brigade, Marine Bar-  
racks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; Lieut. Col. Franklin J.  
Moses, commanding 2d Regiment, Marine Barracks, Naval  
Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Major Edward R. Lowndes,  
commanding 5th Battalion, Marine Barracks, navy yard,  
Charleston, S.C.

Fourth Expeditionary Battalion: Capt. Theodore H.  
Low, U.S.R.S. Hancock; Capt. Newt H. Hall, Marine  
Barracks, navy yard, New York; 1st Lieut. James K.  
Tracy, Marine Barracks, navy yard, Boston; 1st Lieut.  
Frank Halford, Marine Barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth,  
N.H.; 1st Lieut. Harvey C. Egan, U.S.R.S. Wabash; 1st  
Lieut. Clarence S. Owen, U.S.R.S. Lancaster; 1st Lieut.  
William M. Small, Marine Barracks, navy yard, New  
York; 2d Lieuts. Henry S. Green, Julian P. Willcox,  
Bennett Puryear, jr., William W. Buckley, William C.  
Wise, jr., Benjamin B. Gossett, William C. Powers, jr.,  
Sydney S. Lee, Robert Tittoni, Ross E. Rowell, all Marine  
Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Fifth Expeditionary Battalion: From marine barracks  
at the places noted, Capt. David D. Porter, Washington,  
D.C.; Henry C. Davis, Washington, D.C.; Randolph C.  
Berkeley, Norfolk, Va.; Thomas F. Lyons, Culebra, P.R.;  
George Van Orden, Pensacola, Fla.; Harold C. Snyder,



navy yard, D.C.; Wirt McCreary, Key West, Fla.; Rush R. Wallace, New Orleans, La.; William W. Low, San Juan, P.R.; 1st Lieut. Giles Bishop, Jr., Culebra, P.R.; Frank F. Roberts, Pensacola, Fla.; William E. Smith, Charleston, S.C.; James J. Meade, Norfolk, Va.; Sidney A. Merriam, San Juan, P.R.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry, Washington, D.C.

With the fifteen hundred additional marines and the three thousand additional bluejackets ordered to Cuba, the United States will have in the waters of that island early next week an efficient landing force of about eight thousand five hundred men. The 4th and 5th Expeditionary Battalions of marines will all be in Cuba early next week. The marines which sailed on the armored cruiser Brooklyn from League Island were taken from the New York Navy Yard, from League Island, Annapolis and Washington. The Texas carried marines from Norfolk, Port Royal and Charleston. The Prairie, which sailed from Boston, carried marines from Portsmouth, N.H., Boston, Newport, R.I., and New York. The marines from the southern points sailed from Pensacola, Key West and New Orleans on board commercial steamers.

The War Department on Sept. 26 received orders from President Roosevelt to put the Army in readiness for immediate service in Cuba. For over a month the General Staff has been doing this very thing, but when the President's order was received Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary, telegraphed orders to all the Regular troops selected for service in Cuba to be ready to move on the shortest possible notice. According to the estimate of the General Staff of the Army, it will be necessary to send an army of nearly forty thousand men to Cuba. This will take out of this country nearly every Regular soldier now stationed here, including Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery troops, who will be used as Infantry, and men of the Signal and Hospital Corps. The significant remark was made by a high officer at the War Department this week that it was hoped it would not be necessary to call on the organized militia for duty. Whether such a call could legally be made by the President for purposes of intervention in Cuba is thought doubtful.

The principal question which has bothered the War Department in its plans for the sending of an army of occupation to Cuba is how to obtain adequate transportation for the troops. For some time the Quartermaster's Department has been in negotiation with various commercial companies on the Atlantic coast, with a view to the possible necessity of chartering vessels for transport use, and each day the Quartermaster General has laid before the Chief of Staff of the Army a tabulated statement showing just what vessels could be obtained and just when they would reach port and could be utilized by the Government. It is estimated by the War Department authorities that it would take seven days after actual orders were issued by the President to send the Army to Cuba before the first expeditionary force, consisting of five thousand men, could be put aboard steamships and sent on their way to Cuba. This delay will be entirely due to the lack of transportation facilities, and because the Army must depend upon the coming and going of the commercial steamships. The transport Sumner, the only Army transport now on this coast, was put in commission this week by order of the President.

President Roosevelt is expected to return to Washington on Monday night, Oct. 1, and it seems to be the prevalent opinion in Washington that there will be no sensational developments in the Cuban situation prior to then. The General Staff of the Army held a meeting on Sept. 27 and carefully went over the plans of the Third Division of the General Staff for the sending of an army of occupation to Cuba. It was announced after the meeting that the lists of troops published in certain of the daily papers as decided upon to constitute the First Expedition to Cuba were erroneous and could not be depended upon. No list of troops selected by the War Department has been given to the public, and none will be until it is absolutely decided that an army is to go to Cuba.

Many orders were issued by the Navy Department this week to officers on leave of absence to hold themselves in readiness for active service. This was simply a precautionary step taken at the suggestion of the President, who has directed that the Army and Navy shall be ready for instant service should the mission of Secretary Taft prove to be a failure.

Later in the week the feeling in official circles in Washington with regard to the Cuban situation was much more optimistic. While the military and naval preparations continued unabated, as they should, the feeling seemed to be more prevalent that Secretary Taft would finally succeed in his mission and that his pessimistic cablegrams of the early part of the week, in which he expressed a belief that armed intervention would be necessary, were only part of a scheme of bluff on his part to bring the Cubans to a realization that unless they finally agreed to come to terms the United States would intervene and take the government of the island out of their hands. There are many high officers of the Army stationed in Washington who have insisted from the outset that it would not be necessary for the Army to go to Cuba; but notwithstanding this belief on their part it has been these very officers who have been taking the necessary steps to put the Army in a state of preparedness for Cuban service. The situation is an interesting one and one which officers of the Army and Navy are naturally following very closely. Some definite developments may be expected for next week.

#### THE UP-KEEP OF INFANTRY.

Probably in no other respect would the proposed Army reserve, as prescribed by the bill prepared by the General Staff and submitted to Congress at the last session, prove more useful than as an agency for the recruitment and up-keep of the Infantry arm. The need of such an agency is constant and pressing, and until it is supplied our Infantry organization cannot be said to have acquired the thoroughness of system and resource upon which its efficiency must always depend. The present three-battalion organization is all right within its own limits and may, on a pinch, be made to meet requirements in time of peace, but as the three battalions are all fighting units and subject to call to the front in time of war, the outbreak of hostilities would find them without the means of repairing the wastage due to active service. It has recently been recalled by Major Harry C. Hale, of the General Staff, an Infantry officer of very high ability, that the experience of the Spanish War demonstrated that the general depot system for recruiting the Regular Army could not be depended upon, the fact being that it did not supply the recruits required. The home battalion scheme, instituted during the Philippine insurrection, proved little, if any, more satisfactory. It took from each regiment about one-third of all its officers and men, and the results were so meager that after a short trial the scheme was abandoned altogether. Later on it was proposed to withdraw three companies from each regiment—one from each battalion—for service as a depot company for the battalion to which it belonged. This arrangement, while it does not withdraw from the regiment one-third of its officers and men, does withdraw one-fourth, which involves a reduction of strength that is most undesirable. Here, then, is a problem awaiting solution, and that solution, as Major Hale contends, should be reached not by subtracting any portion of the organization as it now exists, but by providing a system under which the strength of the organization may be promptly increased in time of war.

To permit of such an increase is one of the primary objects of the reserve bill now pending in Congress. That measure provides that in case of threatened or actual war the President shall have power to organize a depot battalion for each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry, one for each battery of Field Artillery, one for the Coast Artillery, one for the Signal Corps, and one for the Engineers, for the purpose of maintaining the efficiency of those organizations by training recruits to replace the casualties resulting from battle, disease and other causes. It is intended that these depot battalions shall be the same as those of their corresponding arms in the Regular Army, each battalion to consist, at the outset, of the necessary officers, non-commissioned officers, and not less than eighty privates. When need shall require the President may increase the officers to their full complement and enlist until the strength of each company reaches 150 men, and then he may transfer such officers and men from the depot battalions to the corresponding units of the regiment as they may be needed to replenish their strength. This provision relating to transfers would probably not be followed literally in time of war, inasmuch as transfers would have to be made according to the exigencies of the Service, the main thing in view being to supply men to those units in the field in which they are most urgently needed. It is provided that the officers of these depot battalions shall be taken from corresponding regiments in the Regular Army, from the retired list and from the eligible list of militia officers authorized by the Dick Militia Act, with an understanding that on being mustered out such of the militia officers as the needs of the Service shall require may be transferred to the Army as second lieutenants. Another wise provision of the pending bill is that in time of war the enlisted strength of these depot battalions shall not be counted in maintaining the line of the Regular Army below the maximum prescribed by law.

A study of the bill here mentioned, the text of which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 3, 1906, leads to the conclusion that this provision for the creation of depot battalions is one of its most valuable features. Those battalions would serve as primary schools of instruction for new recruits, thus doing away with the costly plan of detaching officers and men from fighting units to serve as trainers. With depot battalions to perform that work every organization could be placed in the field with its full strength and its strength could be maintained with little or no difficulty and with no need of training raw men in the rudiments of the soldier's work. The system proposed would facilitate enlistments also for the reason that, with depot battalions representing each arm of the Service, the applicant would be enabled, generally speaking, to elect the branch which he desired to enter. The proposed measure, as a whole, is a sound one, but the provision for depot battalions is particularly to be commended, intended as it is, to solve in a practical way the inherent difficulty of the recruiting problem in time of war.

#### COAST ARTILLERY CONCENTRATION.

The plan of concentration for the Coast Artillery, relative to which considerable has already been said in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has practically been worked out in the office of the Chief of Artillery to the satisfaction of the War Department. Under the plan it is contemplated to make the following Coast Artillery posts regular posts for the concentration of Coast Artillery troops: Forts McKinley, Williams, Strong, Andrews,

Adams, Greble, H. G. Wright, Terry, Totten, Hamilton, Hancock, Du Pont, Howard, Washington, Monroe, Caswell, Moultrie, Screven, Key West Barracks, Dade, Barrancas, Morgan, St. Philips, Rosecrans, Baker, Stevens, Worden, Casey and Presidio of San Francisco. The following Coast Artillery posts have been designated, under the concentration scheme, as sub-posts at which only detachments will be stationed to take care of the government property: Forts Preble, Levett, Constitution, Banks, Warren, Revere, Rodman, Mansfield, Michie, Schuyler, Wadsworth, Mott, McHenry, Hunt, Fremont, De Soto, Miley, Columbia and Flagler.

A recommendation has been made by the Chief of Artillery that, following out this plan, the following construction work be done under this year's appropriation at the forts named for Coast Artillery concentration: At Fort McKinley, barracks for one company; at Fort Williams, for two companies; at Fort Strong, for one company; at Fort Andrews, for one company and band; at Fort Adams, for one company; at Fort H. G. Wright, for three companies; at Fort Hamilton, for two companies; at Fort Du Pont, for one company, and at Fort Howard, for one company.

The advantages in the concentration scheme for Coast Artillery are that it will allow the drill of larger commands of Coast Artillery. It will also release a great number of men from administrative work and allow their attendance to regular Artillery duty. Great economy to the Government will result by reducing the cost of administration.

From Zamboanga, Mindanao, a correspondent writes in approval of the action taken by the War Department in obtaining the advice of an English tailor with reference to securing a better quality and better fitting uniform for the enlisted men of the Army. Our correspondent considers the present uniform "slouchy and untidy," and adds: "The uniforms furnished the American soldier, even at some of the most important Army posts in the United States, are so ugly that a self-respecting soldier is ashamed to wear them when visiting the cities. Why not give the soldier a uniform that he will be proud to wear, rather than humiliated and embarrassed? To show how many soldiers here in the tropics detest the quality and style of uniforms issued them, at least seventy-five per cent. of the enlisted men purchase all their uniforms from local tailors, paying extortionate prices for them, simply because they wish to look respectable even while serving away from home. The average cost of a tailor-made khaki uniform in the tropics is \$5, U.S. currency, while the cost of the uniforms furnished by the Quartermaster's Department is about \$1.25. But the tailor-made garments are much cheaper after all, as they will outwear a half dozen issue uniforms, and at the same time look respectable. It is utterly impossible to make the issue uniforms look decent, even after they have been 'butchered' and 'overhauled' by the company and troop tailors. Make the uniform of the American soldier more serviceable and attractive, and though his pay remains at the present low figure, the inducements to re-enlist will be largely increased. The American soldier does not expect a 'rig' corresponding with the imposing and exaggerated recruiting posters, but he expects, and is justly entitled, to a decent uniform in time of peace."

Major John B. Bellinger, of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, remained over in Washington a few days after his scheduled time to go to San Francisco, where he becomes depot quartermaster, to consult with Quartermaster General Humphrey on matters pertaining to the construction work now being done in the Department of California. General Humphrey, who has recently been in San Francisco and at the large western posts, returned to Washington this week filled with valuable information relative to the work of his department on the Pacific coast. Major Bellinger, who is considered one of the ablest officers of his department, was selected by General Humphrey to succeed Major Devoil as chief quartermaster in San Francisco. He is especially well qualified for this important work because of his intimate knowledge of construction work.

In an opinion rendered by the Judge Advocate General of the Army and approved by the Acting Secretary of War it is held that a company exchange is a private business enterprise entered into by officers, and that the War Department cannot collect its debts. The officers conducting such exchanges are responsible and are liable for the debts of the exchange. Such exchanges, being private undertakings, are not regulated or recognized by the Government. In closing his opinion General Davis says: "Attention is invited to the fact that the existence of company exchanges is a menace to the good name and credit of the Service and it is respectfully suggested that Par. 319 of the Army Regulations, be brought to the attention of the Army and that unauthorized exchanges be positively forbidden."

The Marine Corps is now about six hundred men short of the maximum enlisted strength allowed by law. The opinion prevails at Marine Corps headquarters in Washington that the troubles in Cuba, which have necessitated the sending of so many marines to that island, will make it possible to bring the enlisted strength of the corps up to the maximum allowed by law. The inducement of service in Cuba will be attractive to many men who would not otherwise think of enlisting in the Corps.



## DECISION ON RETIREMENT AND PROMOTION.

An important decision was rendered by the Acting Secretary of War this week in the case of Major Charles G. Starr, military secretary, who some time ago made application to be placed on the retired list after thirty years' service, as soon as he should attain the rank of lieutenant colonel. Major Starr is now somewhere between Manila and New York on his way to this country. While at sea and out of communication with the War Department he attained the right to promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel in the Military Secretary's Department. The question immediately arose whether his retirement can be effected and the resulting promotions made before the date on which he actually received notice of, or becomes legally chargeable with notice of, the order of his retirement.

The decision of the War Department in this case, which is based on an opinion rendered by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, is considered of the utmost importance to the entire military Service, inasmuch as it establishes a precedent in the matter of promotions and retirements in the Army. After quoting to some extent the various laws governing promotions and retirements in the Army, Judge Advocate General Davis says:

"The removal of an officer from the active list by retirement resembles, in some of its incidents, his separation from the military service by resignation; and this is especially true when the retirement rests in the discretion of the President, and does not result from the operation of law. An officer requests retirement, or tenders his resignation; neither such request nor tender operates, *ex proprio vigore*, to remove him from the active list, or to separate him from the military service; in both cases there must be an exercise of discretion by the President to complete the retirement, or to render the tender of resignation operative. As the removal of an officer from the active to the retired list, or his separation from the Service by resignation involves the voluntary performance of acts by two persons—the officer concerned and the President of the United States, it follows that the officer is entitled to know whether the discretion vested in the President has been in fact exercised, and that the retirement has been effectuated or the resignation accepted; for until he has such knowledge or notice, or has become legally chargeable therewith, he is still an incumbent of office on the active list and must continue to perform the duties incident to the office of which he is the incumbent.

"When the notice of his retirement has been received by the officer, or when he has become chargeable with its receipt, a vacancy has occurred in the office held by him, and not before. If the appointing power is exercised at any time before the officer receives notice of his retirement, there is one officer performing duty and receiving pay in excess of the number authorized by law; and it has been seen that the number of officers of a particular grade in any branch of the line or staff is fixed by law, and that the President is powerless, even in inadvertence, to increase the number of officers in any grade above that fixed by law. For that reason such execution should be given to the several statutes regulating the retirement of officers as will prevent a temporary increase in the commissioned strength of the military establishment, and make it impossible for two incumbents to draw the pay and become charged with the performance of the duties of the same office.

"In view of what has been said in respect to the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers of the Army, the following course would seem to be indicated as the proper one to pursue in respect to the several executive acts which will ensue upon the approval of Major Starr's application for retirement. Major Starr is now en route to the United States by way of the Suez Canal, and is out of mail communication; it is also highly inconvenient, if not impracticable to communicate with him by telegraph. Whether he is on duty with troops or otherwise, is not known to the Department; in the absence of authoritative knowledge, however, it cannot be said that he is not exercising the functions of his office as a major in the military establishment. Upon Major Starr's arrival in the United States, if earlier communication with him cannot be had, he should be advised that he has been placed on the retired list; or that his retirement has been ordered to take effect on a day certain in the future. On the day so ascertained Major Starr's case falls within the operation of Sections 1243 and 1255 of the Revised Statutes, and a vacancy is created in the office held by him on the active list, which can be filled in the operation of Section 1257 of the Revised Statutes.

"It has been held that office rests in a particular incumbent when the constitutional appointing power as to such office has been fully exercised. (*Marbury vs. Madison*, 1 Cranch, 162); it may be said, with equal truth, that an officer of the Army is divested of his office when the several acts which are necessary to effectuate his retirement have been fully performed—that is, on the date when the order placing him on the retired list, in pursuance of Section 1243, Revised Statutes, has been signed by the President, or by the Secretary of War as his representative in the conduct and administration of the military establishment, and, for the reasons already stated, when the fact of such exercise of discretion has been communicated to such officer, either directly or under circumstances which are regarded as constituting notice to him that he has been placed on the retired list. After such notice has been received the retired officer is, by operation of law, withdrawn from command and is without legal power to do any of the acts, or perform any of the duties which, prior to such withdrawal, he was required to do or perform as the incumbent of military office, and the duties must thereafter be performed by a duly authorized successor.

"It has been seen that an application of the requirements of Section 1243, Revised Statutes, to the case of an officer requesting retirement in the manner above described, operates to create a vacancy in the office from which such officer has been retired, and the vacancy so created is filled by an exercise of the appointing power. From what has been said it will appear that the date of such vacancy is that upon which it actually occurred, that is, upon the date on which the officer applying for retirement receives notice, or is chargeable with notice that his retirement has been accomplished. Such date would seem to be readily ascertainable and when ascertained should be the date upon which the appointing power is exercised in respect to a successor. If the methods hereinbefore suggested are followed, the result of the exercise of the appointing power as to Major Starr's successor will be to vest the office in such successor on the date when the legal vacancy occurred.

"It is therefore the opinion of this office that your question should be answered in the negative, that is, that the retirement cannot be effected in this case, and the result-

ing promotions made, before the date on which Lieutenant Colonel Starr actually receives notice of, or becomes legally chargeable with notice of, the order for his retirement."

## CONDITIONS AT WEST POINT.

Gen. Horace Porter, president of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy, has transmitted the report of that body to the Secretary of War. After presenting a comprehensive and highly satisfactory survey of conditions at the Academy during the past year, the board submits the following recommendations:

First. That civilian teachers be employed at the school for children which is maintained at West Point. Second. That all instructors in the Military Academy be made members of the detailed staff; appointments of instructors causing vacancies in the branches of the Service at large to be filled by the regular order of promotion, the same as in details to the staff departments at the present time. Third. (a) That the instructors of ordnance and gunnery be placed on a like footing with the heads of other academic departments with respect to rank and pay; and (b) that the head of the department of military hygiene be given the title of professor, with the rank and pay of lieutenant colonel. Fourth. (a) That a separate department of English and history be established at the Academy, in lieu of the present method of handling these subjects, and that the head of the proposed new department be given the title of professor and made a member of the academic board; and (b) that the department of practical military engineering, as a separate department, be abolished and the administration of these affairs be placed under the direction of the commandant of cadets in the department of tactics. Fifth. That the course in conversational Spanish now given in the third class be transferred to the first class.

"It is believed," says the report, referring to the last recommendation, "that this change will insure greater practical results, in that cadets will leave the Academy with a better vocabulary in the language than could possibly result under the present system, where two years elapse after the course is offered before the date of graduation. The proposed change, it is believed, would result in increased efficiency to the Service in all cases where young officers are detailed for duty at posts where a knowledge of this language is necessary."

The report also includes the following:

"The practice of hazing new cadets, at one time prevalent among the older students of the Academy, has been effectually stamped out, and we have been informed that no instance of real hazing has come to the attention of the Academy authorities during the last three years or since effective measures were employed for its abolition. This excellent state of discipline could only have resulted from the hearty co-operation of the student body when once it had brought to its attention the fact that the hazing practice, as carried on, was seriously impairing the usefulness of the institution. The esprit de corps and high code of honor prevalent in the cadet ranks were never more satisfactory than at the present time, and that hazing no longer exists here must be very largely attributed to this gratifying status among the students themselves.

"Athletics at the Academy have attained a very high degree of excellence, and the wisdom of the authorities in so amending the rule as to require gymnasium work of cadets in all classes has already been demonstrated after only a year's trial and will be further confirmed with each recurring session. The determination of the authorities from the beginning, not to allow athletics to encroach upon the regular academic work, is wise and insures to the students all the benefits that result from pure and wholesome exercise, while at the same time avoiding all the evil consequences that too often result in institutions where athletics are accorded excessive prominence.

"An additional year's trial has further demonstrated the wisdom of exempting from final examinations those students who have proven proficient in class-work throughout the academic session, and the practice has given such satisfaction as to warrant the prediction that it is now a permanent method of providing for examinations at the Academy."

## ELECTRIC SELF-REGISTERING TARGET.

Col. George A. Peters, of Toronto, Canada, has invented a target for rifle-practice in which each shot is at once registered on a dial at any desired distance. The advantage of the device is that it avoids the cost of constructing shelters for the protection of the markers and saves the pay of the two men required as markers for each target. The principle of the new target is much the same as that of the ordinary hotel annunciator, the impact of the bullets being received by hammers behind the target which close electric circuits and thus register the results on the dial. The following description of the invention is from *Engineering*, of London:

"When the target is brought into use, it is raised by means of suitable levers worked from behind the target (or by a wire attached to these levers, and worked from the firing-point), until the hammers rest against the back of the target-plate, at an angle suitable to the weight and velocity of the bullet. When a bullet strikes the target, its force is communicated to one or more hammers within the area affected by the blow, and these are raised until the back strikes the bearer-plate, and contact is made by the projecting lugs at the lower ends of the hammers, and the point of the shot is thus recorded at the firing-point. \* \* \* The form of the hammer is such that when it is stopped in its backward movement by the bearer-plate its center of gravity is well in front of the bearing-pin, so that it immediately falls back again to its original position, resting against the back of the target-plate. When the position of a shot has been ascertained, the indicator-board is 'cleared' by a frame \* \* \* worked electrically by a push-button placed near the marksman on the firing-point.

"The arrangement by which the target is carried on a swinging frame has been designed with a view to its adjustment to suit the force of bullets of varying weight and velocity, and with regard to the length of the range. Thus with a service rifle at 200 yards the target-plate is lowered until the hammers rest with their lower sides at an angle of about 50 degrees with the bearer-plate. At longer ranges or with lighter charges, the target is raised, and with it the series of hammers, until the angle is such that on a bullet striking directly over a hammer only that hammer is affected. Each hammer will, however, respond to the impact of a bullet striking within three inches of the point on the target against which it rests. Thus each forms the center of a circle six inches

in diameter, and will record the position of a shot striking within that circle. The hammers are so arranged that these circles overlap in all directions, so that no part of the target can be struck without one or more hammers being affected. Should a bullet strike where two, three or four circles overlap, all the hammers within those circles will be operated, and a corresponding number of disks on the indicator will fall. It is quite easy to determine from these disks the exact point of the target struck by the bullet."

## GUN EROSION, AN ORDNANCE PROBLEM.

The following discussion of one of the unsolved problems which confront the makers of modern ordnance is taken from an article in the *Scientific American*:

"So much fruitless effort has been directed to the cure of gun erosion, that there is discernible a distinct note of discouragement on the part of our ordnance experts; as witness the recent recommendation of the Army Board of Ordnance, that high velocities and heavy powder pressures be abandoned, and that we return to the old system of firing heavier projectiles with smaller velocities and corresponding lower powder pressures. We urged that it was too early yet to assert that the problem of gun erosion had been subjected to its last analysis, and are still decidedly of that opinion. for the following reasons:

"It is found that the most severe erosion of the bore takes place near the breech, and that it diminishes rapidly toward the muzzle. This fact would agree with the theory that the wearing away of the metal of the bore is due to the rush of the white-hot gases between the projectile and the bore, the gases finding vent through the small openings, and there are many of them, which are left when the shell is rammed home into place. The velocity with which the shell is rammed home is never sufficient to force the copper rifling band far enough into the grooves to completely seal them up; for if one looks into the gun, after a shell has been driven home, it is frequently possible to see daylight between the shell and the bore. When the gun is fired, the gases, under the enormous initial pressure of twenty or more tons to the inch, pour through these interstices with a frictional effect which, added to their heat of many thousand degrees, is sufficient to wear away the metal of the bore as though it were made of wax in place of hardened steel. This abrading action takes place until the powder has driven the shell far enough forward for the copper rifling band to entirely, or at least more completely, seal up the grooves of the rifling, when the escape of gases is largely or entirely prevented, and the scoring ceases. This will explain the fact that, even in some of the latest guns, where the powder pressure is maintained at a high figure right to the muzzle, the scoring is nevertheless confined to the neighborhood of the powder chamber.

"Evidently, if this explanation be correct, the remedy is to be found in some more perfect method of obturation, or sealing up of the base of the projectile; and this might be done, either by a liberal increase in the width of the rifling band, or by the provision of some additional obturating device at the rear of the band. Some years ago we published a sketch of a device of this character designed by Vickers, Maxim and Company, which consisted of a copper plate covering the entire base of the projectile, and provided with an annular lip, which was driven firmly against the bore of the gun by the gases, and held there with an action similar to that of the leather pad in the Brahma press. For reasons which have not been made public, the device did not prove to be altogether successful, although the principle was correct. Apparently, all that is necessary to prevent this initial erosion is, as we have tried to show, to provide some form of sealing device, back of the rifling band, which will bar the passage of the gases until the band, which will bar the passage of the gases until the band has been driven home sufficiently to fill the rifling grooves, and entirely seal the gun. Here is a field that will well repay investigation, one which has not received the careful study which the magnitude of the interests depending upon its solution demands. We believe that there are no inherent mechanical difficulties to prevent the design and manufacture of a thoroughly operative device of this kind; and when it has been produced, and not till then, the modern, high-powered rifle will be a practically perfect piece of mechanism, with powers of endurance that are comparable to that of any other. Furthermore, it will open great possibilities, either of vastly increasing the pressure, velocity, and energy of the gun for the same weight, or of greatly decreasing the weight for the same energy. What that means will be appreciated by the naval constructor, who will find himself able to increase the fighting power of his ships without increasing their size, or by the artilleryman in the field, who can, at a stroke, greatly lighten the load to be transported, without decreasing the power of the gun when it is unlimbered for fighting."

## BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE REVIEWED.

Augustus Choate Hamlin, formerly lieutenant colonel and medical inspector, U.S.A., the historian of the 11th Army Corps of the Civil War, has published a work entitled "The Battle of Chancellorsville; the Attack of Stonewall Jackson and His Army Upon the Right Flank of the Army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville, Va., on Saturday Afternoon, May 2, 1863." The purpose of the historian is to show that the 11th Corps under Howard has been unjustly accused of being responsible for the defeat at Chancellorsville. This misconception Colonel Hamlin ascribes to a feeling of hostility throughout the Army against the 11th Corps, of which hostility he claims to have abundant evidence. He says: "There is certainly reason to believe that there was a deliberate conspiracy to shift the errors of the battle upon the 11th Corps, and the statements of Hooker, Sickles, Warren and Birney furnish sufficient proof of the intent. Those who were the most implicated in the wild goose chase below the Furnace, and who are the authors of the misfortunes of the army, are the foulest in abuse and loudest in falsehood. The origin of this unjust feeling, and the fostering care which sustained it, is still involved in some doubt. But it is certain that the chief of staff of our armies—whom Lincoln declared to be utterly destitute of friends—had a mortal aversion to all foreigners desiring to serve in our armies. How far this disposition at the War Department affected the well being and efficiency of the 11th Corps may not easily or soon be determined, but it will not be forgotten that all supplications of the officers of the corps to speak in their defense after the battle of Chancellorsville were sternly refused."

Of the Army of the Potomac Colonel Hamlin further says: "West Point shaped all things to the interest and the wishes of its faction, and it may truthfully be said



that in the management of this army patriotism was often subservient to cold ambition, and that selfishness sometimes proved stronger than sense of honor; that "faults passed for virtues and rashness was regarded as proof of superior genius." As we strip away the veil of obscurity that hangs over the Army of the Potomac, and examine the ferment of jealousy, the concealed ambition, the rank suspicion, and the favoritism of its leaders, the picture is not pleasant to contemplate or to consider. But beneath this dismal revelation appears the glorious array of the rank and file and subordinate officers of the Army, standing out in bold and clear relief, firm as its lines of steel, unsurpassed in the world's history in courage, devotion, intelligence and patriotism.

"Hooker's orders all indicate a determined resolution to remain on the defensive, and his words of caution to Sickles when he went down to the Furnace with Birney's Division were not to bring on a battle; yet he permitted twenty thousand men to be detached from the entrenched lines of defense and moved forward two or three miles in a dense forest, leaving a gap of three miles between Von Gilsa's deflected force on the right flank and Berry's Division, the nearest available force in reserve. Late in the afternoon, Sickles was about to attack the retreating enemy, and had called for Pleasanton and his cavalry to follow up the effective blow. The leaders of this unfortunate expedition seemed to have been as ignorant of Jackson's whereabouts at this time as General Knyphausen, of the Hessians, was of our Revolutionary fathers, when he inquired of the captain of the ship if he had not sailed past in the night the place called America, where the rebels were. Sickles, away down in the woods below the Furnace, was so saturated with this notion of Lee's flight, that he refused to listen to the staff officer who brought him the information that the 11th Corps, less than two miles in his rear, had been fighting for more than half an hour and was being overpowered by greatly superior forces. Not until after the second officer arrived, bringing details of danger and disaster, could he realize the absurdity of his expedition and the extreme peril in which his troops were then placed. A more ridiculous and stupid surprise did not occur in the history of the Civil War.

"The investigation clearly proves that the disastrous results of the battle of Chancellorsville cannot be justly ascribed to the want of vigilance and soldierly conduct on the part of the rank and file of the 11th Corps. Furthermore, we may properly say that these unjust imputations and imprecations, which have been scattered far and wide over the land for the last thirty years, blighting the honor and embittering the life of ten thousand deserving soldiers, ought to have been righted long ago, and would have been if some of the West Point officers in command in the Army of the Potomac had shown common fairness, or if the War Department had ordered an impartial investigation, which was earnestly asked for by some of the officers of the corps."

#### REGULARS AND MILITIA.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 24, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Permit me to say a word concerning an article in your Sept. 22 number entitled "Regulars and Militia," signed William S. Wadsworth, M.D., Capt. and I.S.P., N.G.N.

It is with no desire to defend the Regular that I write, but for the reason that, as a militia man, I feel grieved and injured. Grieved, lest some of the officers of the Regular establishment, who have extended to me many courtesies in the last eight and a half years, believe that Captain Wadsworth voices the sentiment of the militia. Injured, that in so far as the Army regards the letter as a fair type of the mental output of the Guard, it must perforce look upon us as of inferior judgment, or of disposition far from courteous.

The article says that "men of ability, education and devotion are willing to devote a portion of their time to the Guard if it is properly treated," etc. I will go further, and affirm that there are now in the Guard good men—"bullying of the Regular" notwithstanding.

Captain Wadsworth in his third proposition appears to mean that since the Guard is the resultant of all the forces in civil life making for military activity, the Guard should therefore be the Reserve, since the Reserve would feel the same forces. He fails to prove that the Guard is the military resultant of only benign forces. I think I can recall other writers from the Guard who have believed that certain forces felt were far from wholesome.

This writer practically says that rifle work, transportation and the medical service is better in the Guard than in the Regular Service. As to rifle practice, I will simply adduce as evidence the results of the skirmish run at the National Rifle Match, since I believe this is generally regarded as a fair test of the soldier's proficiency with the rifle. As to transportation, I think the gentleman should be a little more explicit. Does he mean in water, rail, mule or cart that the Regular is excelled? or does he desire to say that the quartermaster's department is better conducted among the State troops than the Regulars?

As to the medical service: We can divide medical practice into the curing of an already diseased state, and the preventing of disease. In the former, I am willing to grant that the best civilian practice is better than the best Army. Taking the average of civilian and the average Army, I believe it is just the contrary. In preventive medicine there can be no question that the Army is far ahead.

The captain touches on the maneuvers at Manassas. I will simply state that we in Connecticut had over a month's notice. We knew it was going to be hard work, though not as hard as it turned out. I presume other States had similar notice. Now, had we been called to do the work with a few days' warning, the doctor's contention would be correct. As it was, his own argument seems to prove that we were, at that period at least, not able to put ourselves physically in a state that made us an efficient reserve.

Now as to the "etc." of his fourth paragraph. I will simply call to his notice that on both Federal and Confederate sides at the close of the four years of Civil War practically all the great commanders had Regular Army training, and this, in spite of the thousands of civilians who came from our best and who fought with their whole energy.

I shall feel bad should any of my brother officers of the militia put me down as one who sees no good in a concern in which he nevertheless continues to remain. On the contrary, I think it a most useful agent to the State for the prevention and suppression of civil disturbance.

I further think that, with the abolition of the company town meeting and the placing of the power to issue commissions in other hands than the executives of the several States, the militia will become a worthy defense to the

country in time of war. It will then be the Reserve, in fact.

J. B. McCook, Major and Surgeon, Conn. Militia.

#### NAVY COURT-MARTIAL.

The General Court-Martial, of which Rear Admiral F. W. Dickinson, U.S.N., is president, for the trial of Capt. Samuel P. Comly, and Lieut. Alfred W. Pressey, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Alabama, on charges of neglect of duty in connection with the recent collision of the Alabama and Illinois during a fog, began its sessions on the Illinois at Provincetown, Mass., Sept. 25.

The witnesses for the prosecution were heard during the sessions of Sept. 25 and 26, and their testimony in part was as follows: Lieut. H. A. Pearson, navigating officer of the Illinois at the time of the accident, testified that he was on the flying bridge, steering a magnetic course of north by west one-half west. At the time of the collision—twenty minutes past eight o'clock—the weather was very thick, so that everything was invisible at one hundred and fifty yards. He could see no vessel ahead up to ten minutes past eight o'clock. The course had been north by west one-quarter west, with a speed of ten knots, but it had been altered a quarter of a point south afterward. A vessel was sighted three points forward of the starboard beam of the Illinois and heading three or four points to the westward of the course of the Illinois.

The executive officer also saw this vessel, which proved to be the Alabama. The Illinois stopped her port engine and went ahead with her starboard engine, using a starboard helm, while the Alabama was moving very slowly and using a port helm. Shortly afterward the port bow anchor of the Alabama struck the starboard sheet anchor of the Illinois. Witness testified that the Alabama was about one hundred and fifty yards off when first seen. The blow was a glancing one.

He said that there was no signal that the vessel ahead was backing. He did not see the Kearsarge. One minute elapsed between the time when the Alabama was first seen and the moment of impact. The formation at the time was column.

An abstract of the Illinois log, which was passed around, showed that the Indiana had been close alongside of the Kearsarge at eleven minutes past eight, or nine minutes before the collision with the Alabama. The signal record was read. It said that about the time of collision there were signals exchanged by wireless telegraphy and by whistle. The wind at the time was southwest, force three or four miles an hour. At nineteen minutes past eight o'clock the Illinois made a whistle signal to the Indiana for eight knots. Lieutenant Pearson thought that the danger was greatly minimized by the handling of the ships. He also said that the Alabama might have signalled and that the sound in the vagaries of the fog had jumped over the Illinois, as sometimes happens.

Ensign Charles H. Bullock, of the Illinois, who was officer of the deck from eight in the morning until midnight, said that at the moment of the collision the Illinois was going hard astern with both engines, and had eased her helm from hard astern. When first seen the Alabama was two points forward of the beam, heading west northwest, and was being rapidly overhauled by the Illinois, which was making standard speed, or twelve knots. He did not hear any signal ahead that a vessel was backing, though signals from the different ships could be heard all over the fleet.

Ensign Bullock said that after the collision the Illinois anchored by command of the executive officer and that the Alabama was anchored by her own anchors falling overboard and running out immediately after the collision. The two vessels swung parallel. The Illinois was not embarrassed by the proximity of the Indiana, but he heard three siren blasts a little on the starboard bow from the starboard column. The Indiana came upon the Illinois's starboard quarter, but not very close. There were numerous fog signals, but they were never confused. There was no warning given to vessels astern immediately after the collision.

E. R. Pierce, chief quartermaster, testified that he did not see the Kearsarge. When the vessels had almost come together the Illinois had almost stopped under the reversed engines.

Adam Gibson, warrant machinist of the Illinois, said that word reached him that when standard speed was again rung down it would mean eight knots. Almost immediately he received the unexpected message for full speed ahead, emergency or starboard engine, and the reverse on the port. He also stated that the engine room bells were very numerous for about ten minutes and that the notes had been lost in the excitement that followed.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Gilmer, of the Illinois, testified that the Illinois had come to a dead stop in the maneuvers, from a speed of twelve knots, in two minutes and eighteen seconds, and had made a turn of ninety degrees in one minute and seventeen seconds.

Midshipman R. C. Smith, of the Kearsarge, said that the Alabama was first sighted one-half point on his port quarter at eighteen minutes past eight o'clock. The Kearsarge was then running very slowly. Someone called out that the Alabama was dangerously close, so collision quarters were sounded, but then the vessels sheered off. He saw the Kentucky on his port beam.

Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Belknap, of the Kearsarge, was on the superstructure at the time of the collision. He saw the Alabama close by and says that he heard the quartermaster say that she was going to foul the Kearsarge. There was no signal from the Alabama that she was backing. She was one-half point on his port quarter at the time of collision.

On the morning of Sept. 27 the vessels of the squadron weighed anchor and sailed for two or three weeks' target practice off the coast. The court-martial will continue on board the Illinois during the practice until it is finished.

#### SUBMARINES CONTROLLED BY WIRELESS.

The wireless telegraph apparatus used in controlling the movements of a submarine boat during recent tests at Antibes Bay, France, is described in an article in L'Electricien of Paris, which has been translated for the New York Electrical Review, from which we take the following:

"During these tests it was possible to start and direct a boat in any direction and to discharge a torpedo. The boat carried a storage battery which supplied power for all movements. To control the propeller motor and the rudder motor, to light and extinguish the signal lamps, and to discharge the torpedo, local circuits are provided on the boat. These can be closed by means of an arm rotating over a series of contact posts. There are twelve of these contacts. Three are not connected to any cir-

cuit. The other nine are employed for the operations mentioned. This arm is rotated to the desired point, thus bringing about the desired action. By means of a ratchet wheel it is moved forward progressively step by step by an electromagnet. This magnet is actuated through a coherer which responds to the electric waves sent out from the directing station and a relay. By means of it the arm can be brought to any contact, and thus close the circuit. To prevent action other than that desired taking place, as the arm passes from point to point, the main power circuit is automatically opened whenever the ratchet moves, the switch tending to close each time the ratchet returns to its position of rest; thus when the motion has been completed the power circuit is closed and the proper motor brought into action. To prevent this taking place during the setting of the distributing arm, a frictional device, which drives a small flywheel, retards the closing of the main switch, so that this action cannot be completed until the magnet has ceased to operate. The battery carried on the boat has sufficient capacity for four hours' continuous operation."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Advices from Newport, R.I., state that the torpedo-boat destroyer Lawrence has made the record of the Navy at target practice with torpedoes. She scored last week during practice, it is said, 100 per cent. at the thousand yards range, which was laid in Coddington Cove. The test was nine shots while speeding and the gunners of the Lawrence sent all nine into the target. The service torpedoes were used.

The Navy Department has received the resignation of Paymr. Dexter Tiffany, jr., and it is understood that it will go to the President with a recommendation that it be accepted. The shortage of Paymaster Tiffany's accounts amounts approximately to \$10,000, which has been entirely made good by his father, a wealthy man of Missouri. Eight thousand dollars of this money was lost while Paymaster Tiffany was stationed at the Norfolk Navy Yard and \$2,000 was lost during his duty on board the Rhode Island. It is not believed that this shortage was due to any peculation on the part of Mr. Tiffany, but rather to carelessness and possibility to criminality on the part of some one attached to Paymaster Tiffany's office.

The report of the board appointed to make rules and regulations for the competitive tests of submarine boats has been turned over to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry by Secretary Bonaparte. The report has been considered by the Board on Construction of the Navy Department and will receive its final action from Mr. Newberry, who is now acting Secretary of the Navy.

The race for the Drexel Cup, for crews in standard racing cutters, made up of men from the engineer force of the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, was rowed at Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 22. The distance was two and a half miles, straightaway, and eight boats started in the race and for nearly half of the course they held well together. Gradually the cutters from the Illinois and Kearsarge began to pull away from the others until the interest centered in these boats. For more than a mile the Kearsarge and Illinois boats were even, and it was anybody's race up to within a few yards of the finish, when the superior strength of the Kearsarge crew began to tell and they won the race by nearly a length.

The battleship Minnesota, which is being built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, will be given her official acceptance trial off the coast of Maine on October 26. The ship will proceed to the standardization course off Monroe Island. Under the standardization trial regulations the Minnesota will be run over the mile course about fourteen times at a rate of speed varying from twelve to eighteen knots an hour. The Minnesota will probably not be commissioned until after Jan. 1 and no officer has yet been ordered to command her. The battleship Georgia was placed in commission at the Boston Navy Yard on Sept. 24. The following officers only have thus far been assigned to the battleship Georgia: Capt. Richard G. Davenport, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter, Emil P. Svaz, Caspar Goodrich (Lieut. S. E. Moses will probably be ordered to the Georgia also); Ensigns Roscoe C. Davis and William H. Toaz; Midshipman Philip H. Field, Chief Btsn. John McGrath, Gun. Herbert A. Nevins, Chief Carp. John P. Yates and War. Mach. Edward A. Manck.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department this week that the battleship Connecticut will be put in commission at the New York Navy Yard on Sept. 29. Capt. William Swift, who has been on duty in Washington for some years, as a member of the General Board and who has a high reputation in the Naval Service, will be the first commander of the Connecticut. He was at the Navy Department this week in conference with the officials there with regard to the commissioning of the Connecticut and of the ship's first movements. It is hoped that the vessel may be in readiness for the use of President Roosevelt early in November, when he contemplates making a trip to the Isthmus of Panama. The Louisiana, which had been selected for this duty, is now in the waters of Cuba and there is no telling when she can be withdrawn and placed at the President's disposal for his trip to Panama.

A cable despatch received at the Navy Department on Sept. 24 from Commander Cutler, of the cruiser Galveston at Shanghai, China, announces the safe arrival at that port of the U.S. gunboat Helena. It was reported by way of Manila that the Helena had been lost in the great hurricane which recently swept over the Chinese Sea.

The Cagayan valley, in the northern part of the island of Luzon, was devastated by a typhoon, Sept. 18. The barrios of Gallaran, Amlung and Bagao were totally destroyed, and four other towns were badly damaged. Cagayan is the principal tobacco section of the island, and the crops were practically destroyed. No estimate has been made of the amount of damage done, but the loss of life is known to have been slight. A typhoon in Laguna Province, island of Luzon, Sept. 22, destroyed a number of roads, damaged the crops, and caused about \$150,000 damage in the towns situated in the path of the storm.

The class of assistant paymasters at the Naval Pay Officers' School in Washington was successfully graduated on Sept. 25. The graduation of this class fills all the vacancies in the Navy Pay Corps and it might be added that there are three young men on the eligible list who will be given appointments as vacancies occur in the grade of assistant paymaster. Seventeen young officers were graduated from the Pay School this week, after a two months' course of instruction. The course was terminated by a written examination extending over three days, which officers of the Pay Corps on duty at the Navy Department declare was extremely difficult. All of the student officers passed. The general average of the class for the course was over 93 per cent. Asst. Paymr. W. H.



Wiltterdink made the highest average and was graduated with a percentage of 90.22.

The Navy Department has decided that the gunboats Dubuque and Paducah, which have been so long service in the waters of San Domingo, shall be sent to the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard for repairs. The Newport and Scorpion, which have also been stationed in the waters of Santo Domingo, will go to the Boston Navy Yard for repairs. These vessels cannot be relieved from Dominican waters until affairs in Cuba settle down to such an extent as to make it possible to relieve some of the sheathed vessels from Cuban waters and send them to Santo Domingo.

The representative of the Scott Wrecking Company was at the Navy Department on Sept. 27 for the purpose of presenting the claim of his concern for the wrecking of the collier Nero. It is understood that the claim of the Scott Company amounts to a sum between \$20,000 and \$30,000. The Nero is now at the New York Navy Yard awaiting the decision of the Navy Department as to her disposition. It is estimated that repairs to the vessel will cost the Government over \$75,000. The original cost of the Nero was \$215,000, and it is a question whether or not it would be advisable to spend such a large sum on the ship for repairs.

The Navy Personnel Board, of which Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry is the president, has been in session every day this week. The board has received most of the reports from the staff boards and has had these, together with communications from prominent officers of the Navy, under consideration. Nothing definite relative to the proceedings of the board has been made public.

The French cruiser Jurien de la Gravière arrived at Boston, Mass., on Sept. 27 from Sidney, C.B.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department for the refrigerating ship Glacier to proceed to Joppa, in order to give the members of her crew an opportunity to visit the Holy Land. This is a somewhat unusual privilege and is accorded the men of the Glacier because of their arduous experience in conducting the dry dock Dewey from Baltimore to the Philippines. The Glacier is now on her way to the United States.

Fast work is being done on the cruiser California at San Francisco, and she is expected to be ready for trial early in October. The cruiser South Dakota, which is also nearing completion, will be launched in November.

The monument to be erected at Spokane, Wash., in memory of Ensign John R. Monaghan, U.S.N., who was killed at Apia, Samoa, on April 1, 1899, in an engagement with native Samoans, will be unveiled on Oct. 25. The figure for the statue was designed by the Norwegian sculptor, Mr. Asbjornsen, of Chicago, Ill., and was cast by the American Bronze Foundry Company of the same city. The figure is of copper bronze, nine feet high, and is what would be called a portrait figure, in full uniform of his rank. This is set on a granite pedestal ten and one-half feet high; on the front of the base is a bronze relief depicting the scene of Monaghan's death, and on the reverse side is a bronze tablet suitably inscribed with his name, place of birth, and a short history of his death. The monument will be located on a circular piece of ground at the intersection of three of the principal streets of Spokane and overlooking the beautiful falls of the Spokane River.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Squadron.

###### First Division.

Send mail for ships of the Atlantic Fleet in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived Sept. 24 at Provincetown, Mass.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. Arrived Sept. 24 at Provincetown, Mass.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At Havana, Cuba.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Arrived Sept. 24 at Provincetown, Mass.

YANKEE (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Arrived Sept. 24 at Provincetown, Mass.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. Arrived Sept. 24 at Provincetown, Mass.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gotfried Blockinger. Arrived Sept. 24 at Provincetown, Mass.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At Havana, Cuba.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Sept. 24 at Provincetown, Mass.

##### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook. At Newport, R.I.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At Newport, R.I.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At Newport, R.I.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At Newport, R.I.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. At Newport, R.I.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At Newport, R.I.

##### Santo Domingo Division.

Capt. William H. H. Southerland, senior officer present.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived Sept. 23 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Brauerreuther. At Samana, Santo Domingo.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Santo Domingo City.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Tappan. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived Sept. 25 at Santo Domingo City.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

##### Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John J. Knapp. At Havana, Cuba.

ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secombe, master. At Provincetown, Mass.

ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener, master. At the navy yard, New York.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. J. Merithew, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Havana, Cuba.

#### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of squadron is in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.O., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Arrived Sept. 26 at San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, P.O., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MABLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Will be placed out of commission and her place taken by the Yorktown.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived Sept. 26 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived Sept. 27 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

PIEDMONT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis Sherman. Arrived Sept. 27 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

#### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. Arrived Sept. 23 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

#### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., except for special service squadron, which send in care of the P.M., N.Y. city, until Oct. 9; after that in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Postage at domestic rates.

#### Special Service Squadron.

(En route Asiatic Station.)

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Sept. 26 at Naples, Italy.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Arrived Sept. 26 at Palermo, Sicily.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived Sept. 26 at Palermo, Sicily.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived Sept. 26 at Naples, Italy.

The following is the tentative itinerary of the Special Service Squadron: Arrive Naples and Palermo September 28 (two vessels each of these ports); leave Naples and Palermo October 2, arrive Piraeus October 4; leave Piraeus October 8, arrive Port Said Oct. 10; leave Port Said Oct. 11, arrive Suez Oct. 14; leave Suez Oct. 15. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city, until Oct. 9. After that date send all mail care P.M., San Francisco. Domestic postage can be used for all mail addressed as above.

#### Gunboat Division.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Hongkong, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Cruising on the Yang-tse river.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gillmore. Arrived Sept. 22 at Shanghai, China.

QUIROS. Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. Sailed Sept. 27 from Chefoo, China, for Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. Cruising on the Yang-tse river.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Cavite, P.I.

#### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Fuchau, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Fuchau, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. At Fuchau, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. Sailed Sept. 25 from Kobe, Japan, for Yokohama, Japan.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Outler. At Shanghai, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Chefoo, China.

#### Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW. Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At Chefoo, China.

ARAYAT. Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Cavite, P.I.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Shanghai, China.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Chefoo, China.

POMPEY (collier). Thomas Adamson, master. At Taku, China.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Placed in reserve Sept. 11.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRITS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed Sept. 20 from Singapore for Colombo en route to the United States.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Sept. 21 at Shanghai, China; is under orders to proceed to Norfolk, Va.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived Sept. 21 at Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. Arrived Sept. 25 at Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Sailed Sept. 24 from Cartagena, Colombia, for Piney Point, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William Swift ordered to command. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

DENVER, P.C. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At Havana. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. In reserve. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. Placed in commission Sept. 24 at the navy yard, Boston. Address there.

GLACIER. Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. Sailed Sept. 26 from Port Said, Egypt, for Jaffa, Palestine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Sailed Sept. 26 from Lambert Point, Va., for Havana, Cuba.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST. G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. Sailed Sept. 25 from Midway Islands for Honolulu. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. Sailed Sept. 22 from Guam for the Midway Islands. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Conden. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. McCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MASSASOIT (tug). At the naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. En route to target grounds, Cape Cod Bay. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. At the navy yard, New York. Will be placed out of service.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be placed in reserve at the Naval Academy.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At Cavite. Is under orders to proceed home to Hampton Roads. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

PEORIA. Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Bsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds. Arrived Sept. 26 at Bay of Island, New Foundland. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Placed in commission Sept. 26.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Bsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George Macdonald, master. Arrived Sept. 26 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

ST. LOUIS, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Chief Bsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TENNESSEE, C.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRITON (tug). Bsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the target grounds, Cape Cod Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seston Schroeder. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Charles T. Chase. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. Sailed Sept. 19 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu en route navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for overhauling. Send mail care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WOLVERINE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived Sept. 23 at Erie, Pa. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Bsn. Herman P. Rabbush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Was placed out of commission Sept. 25.

#### Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Provincetown, Mass.

WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Provincetown, Mass.

BLAKELY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At Provincetown, Mass.

DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At Provincetown, Mass.

RODGERS, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Provincetown, Mass.

STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Provincetown, Mass.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALBANY, C., 6 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William R. Emory. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At



**RIICHMOND** (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
**SOUTHERY** (prison ship). Comdr. Benjamin W. Wells, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
**SUPPLY** (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler, temporarily in command. At Yokohama, Japan. Send mail in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
**WABASH**, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.  
 At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow; destroyer Stewart, and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

#### TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

**DAVIS**, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
**FARRAGUT**, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
**FOX**, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
**GRAMPUS** (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
**HOLLAND** (submarine). Gunner Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
**NINA** (tender to submarine). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.  
**PERRY**, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
**PIKE** (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
**PORPOISE**, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.  
**SHARK**, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.  
**VESUVIUS** (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

**ENTERPRISE** (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.  
**SAMATOGA** (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Due at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20 from cruise.  
**T. MARY'S** (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hannus, retired. Send mail in care of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, N.Y. city.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

**ALBATROSS**, Comdr. LeRoy M. Garrett. Sailed from Sausalito, Cal., May 3, on a scientific expedition to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, Commander Islands, Petropaulski and the Kurile Islands. Mail address is Yokohama, Japan, using foreign postage.  
**FISH HAWK**, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At New Bedford, Mass.

#### TUGS.

Acomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Norfolk, Va.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezinecot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Pensacola, Quantico, Cal. (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotoyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wabnet, Norfolk, Va.

#### VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alleen, New York city; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, Ohio; Granite State, New York city; Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomah, Baltimore, Md.; Onedra, Washington, D.C.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

#### LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, Norfolk; Albany, Puget Sound; Alert, Annapolis, Bennington, Buffalo, Mare Island; Salamander, Cavite; Castine, Portsmouth, N.H.; Constitution, Boston; Craven and Culgo, New York; Detroit, Boston; Frolic, at Cavite; General Alava, Cavite; Gloucester, Pensacola; Goldsborough, Puget Sound; Hull, League Island; Isla de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H.; Isla de Luzon, Pensacola; Katahdin, League Island; Leyte, Cavite; Machias, Pensacola; Manila, Mare Island; Mariveles, Cavite; Massachusetts, New York; Morris, Newport; Mindoro, Cavite; Monterey, Cavite; Montgomery, League Island; Nanshan, Cavite; Nashville, New Orleans; Mare Island; New York; Boston; Nipsic, Puget Sound; Olympia, Norfolk; Oregon, Puget Sound; Panay, Cavite; Panther, League Island; Petrel, Mare Island; Plunger, New York; Ranger, Cavite; Relief, Mare Island; Samar, Cavite; San Francisco, Norfolk; Severn, Annapolis; Solace, Mare Island; Talbot, Annapolis; Terror, League Island; Topeka, Portsmouth, N.H.; Vicksburg, Mare Island; Vixen, Pensacola, Fla.; Wheeling, Puget Sound; Wyoming, Mare Island; Yankee, Portsmouth, N.H.; Yorktown, Mare Island.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; G., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedo boat.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 21.—Comdr. T. S. Rodgers detached duty as inspector in charge of Tenth Lighthouse District, Buffalo, N.Y.; to home and wait orders.  
 Comdr. F. M. Bostwick orders Aug. 29, 1906, modified; to duty as inspector in charge of Tenth Lighthouse District, Buffalo, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Hughes detached Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to Washington.  
 Ensign K. B. Crittenden when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., granted sick leave one month.  
 Midshipmen J. B. Rhodes, L. M. Stevens, J. W. Lewis, A. S. Farquhar and R. T. Keiran to Alabama.  
 Midshipmen P. G. Lauman, H. K. Hewitt, C. R. Clark, R. S. Edwards and J. B. Howell to Missouri.  
 Midshipmen H. M. Bemis, G. E. Davis, J. S. Evans, R. T. S. Lowell and C. C. Slayton to Maine.  
 Midshipmen A. W. Frank, F. X. Gyax, R. L. Stover, C. R. Robinson and R. F. Frellsen to Kansas.  
 Midshipmen G. H. Bowdye, E. F. Johnson, W. C. Nixon, V. V. Woodward and A. W. Atkins, to Kentucky.  
 Midshipmen F. E. Gross, R. B. Taylor, C. H. J. Keppler, R. Jacobs and L. H. Maxfield to Illinois.  
 Midshipmen R. Hill, R. A. Spruance, H. C. Murfin, Jr., and J. M. Schelling to Iowa.  
 Midshipmen C. P. Page, W. P. Williamson and C. A. Jones to Indiana.

Paymr. J. S. Higgins detached duty as pay officer and assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to duty as purchasing pay officer and general storekeeper, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Paymr. F. G. Pyne detached duty as purchasing pay officer and general storekeeper, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to wait orders to sea.

Asst. Paymr. J. F. O'Mara detached duty in attendance on the course of instruction, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.; to duty as pay officer, 2d Torpedo Flotilla, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Paymr. B. D. Rogers detached duty in attendance on the course of instruction, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as assistant to general storekeeper.

P.A. Paymr. F. H. Lomly detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., as pay officer and assistant to general storekeeper.

P.A. Paymr. E. S. Stalnaker detached Boston; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. W. D. Sharp detached duty as pay officer, 2d Torpedo Flotilla, Norfolk, Va.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Asst. Paymr. O. D. Conger detached duty in attendance on the course of instruction, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.; to Boston.

Asst. Paymr. R. B. Westlake detached Scorpion; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. W. W. Lamar detached duty in attendance on the course of instruction, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.; to home and granted leave one month.

Asst. Paymr. E. C. Little detached duty in attendance on the course of instruction, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.; to Scorpion, sailing Oct. 17, 1906.

Asst. Paymr. J. N. Jordan detached duty in attendance on the course of instruction, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.; to duty as commissary officer of the U.S.R.S. Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Paymr. W. I. F. Simonpieri detached Des Moines; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. D. B. Wainwright, Jr., detached duty in attendance on the course of instruction, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.; to the Asiatic Station, sailing Oct. 20, 1906.

Asst. Paymr. P. T. M. Lathrop detached duty in attendance on the course of instruction, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.; to Des Moines, sailing Oct. 11, 1906.

Asst. Paymr. H. H. Palmer detached duty in attendance on the course of instruction, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.; to Asiatic Station, sailing Oct. 20, 1906.

War. Mach. G. Mellen when discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., granted sick leave two months.

Paymr. Clk. J. J. Peet appointed a paymaster's clerk in the U.S. Navy, duty Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

SEPT. 22.—Capt. J. E. Roller, retired, orders Sept. 6, 1906, to court-martial duty, navy yard, New York, N.Y., revoked.

Midshipman A. C. Read to Indiana.

Surg. D. D. Norton detached Yankee when placed out of commission; to Missouri.

Surg. R. M. Kennedy detached Missouri; to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Surg. W. Seaman detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Prairie.

P.A. Surg. J. F. Murphy detached duty with Navy Recruiting Station, Omaha, Neb.; to Georgia.

P.A. Surg. J. R. Dykes detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the naval station, New Orleans, La.

Asst. Surg. F. W. S. Dean to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. C. C. Grieve to duty at Navy Recruiting Station, Omaha, Neb.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. H. Block detached naval station, New Orleans, La.; to duty with Navy Recruiting Party No. 4.

Paymr. R. Hutton to Georgia.

Gun. W. Carroll, retired, detached duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to home.

Paymr. Clk. N. A. Garrett appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the U.S. Navy, duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., revoked.

Paymr. Clk. E. W. Meredith appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the U.S. Navy, duty Boston, revoked.

#### SEPT. 23.—SUNDAY.

SEPT. 24.—Capt. Henry Minet, retired, when discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for general court-martial duty.

Capt. N. Sargent to duty as member of General Board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. W. C. Hulme, retired, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. T. S. Rodgers orders Sept. 21, 1906, modified; to duty as assistant to the commandant of the Fourth Naval District, League Island, Pa.

Comdr. A. C. Almy, retired, detached duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty in charge of the naval coal station, San Diego, Cal.

Lieut. F. P. Baldwin to Connecticut when commissioned, duty in charge of the department of steam engineering on board that vessel.

Surg. W. H. Bell to special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. J. P. DeBruler detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Clk. N. B. Olsen appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Ohio approved.

SEPT. 25.—Capt. W. Swift to command Connecticut.

Comdr. G. B. Clark leave revoked; to command Texas.

Comdr. H. O. Dunn detached Yankee; to Prairie.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. McGrann detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty in charge of Navy Recruiting Station, Memphis, Tenn.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Althouse detached office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to Texas as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon to Texas as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Bostwick detached U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Brooklyn as navigating officer.

Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Thompson detached Yankee; to Prairie as navigating officer.

Lieut. W. C. Waits detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty in charge of Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. R. E. Pope leave revoked; to Brooklyn.

Lieut. H. C. Mustin detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Brooklyn.

Lieut. J. A. Schofield to Virginia.

Lieut. G. L. Smith detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Brooklyn.

Lieut. D. V. H. Allen detached Constellation, Newport, R.I.; to Texas.

Lieut. H. T. Baker detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Brooklyn as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. O. P. Jackson detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Texas.

Lieut. H. H. Royall detached Constellation, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Texas.

Ensign T. R. Kurtz detached Yankee; to Prairie.

Ensign C. S. McDowell detached Yankee; to Prairie.

Ensign C. K. Jones detached Yankee; to U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Midshipmen J. M. Poole and L. S. Border detached Yankee; to Prairie.

Surg. F. L. Benton detached U.S. Naval Hospital, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to Texas.

Surg. C. D. Langhorne to Brooklyn.

P.A. Surg. G. F. Freeman to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.

P.A. Surg. U. R. Webb detached U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Brooklyn.

P.A. Surg. J. W. Bachus detached U.S.R.S. Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Texas.

Paymr. H. E. Stevens to Brooklyn.

Paymr. V. S. Jackson detached Yankee; to Prairie.

P.A. Paymr. J. S. Beecher detached duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to Texas.

Naval Constr. W. G. Groesbeck detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty as assistant to the superintending naval constructor, works of New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

Asst. Naval Constr. E. F. Eggert detached works of New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Btsn. P. Emery and Chief Gun. J. Shannon detached Yankee; to Prairie.

War. Mach. A. Anschuetz and War. Mach. J. T. Riley detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Texas.

War. Mach. W. C. Dronberger to Brooklyn.

War. Mach. J. J. Duffy detached Yankee; to Prairie.

War. Mach. F. C. Lutz detached U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Brooklyn.

War. Mach. J. V. Jacobson detached U.S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to Brooklyn.

Paymr. Clerk J. J. Lynch appointed as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on Galveston approved.

Paymr. Clerk A. J. Barnum appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on Connecticut.

Paymr. Clerk H. S. Makan appointed as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on Mohican approved.

SEPT. 26.—Lieut. D. P. Mannix to Brooklyn.

Midshipman C. A. Jones orders Sept. 21, 1906, modified; report to commander-in-chief U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Midshipman V. V. Woodward orders Sept. 21, 1906, modified; report to commander-in-chief U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Midshipman R. P. R. Neilson detached Washington; to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., for treatment.

Midshipman W. C. Ulrich to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Surg. A. M. Moore, retired, to Navy Recruiting Station, Memphis, Tenn.

Surg. J. E. Page to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

P.A. Surg. H. M. Tolfree detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to Connecticut.

Asst. Surg. E. C. Taylor detached U.S.R.S. Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Naval Hospital, New York.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Rennie detached U.S.R.S. Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to duty Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

P.A. Paymr. A. Hovey-King detached duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to U.S.R.S. Southern, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Btsn. M. J. J. Farley to Brooklyn.

Paymr. Clk. R. E. Ebel appointed a paymaster's clerk in the U.S. Navy for duty on board Texas.

Paymr. Clk. G. McBlair detached Yankee; to Prairie.

Paymr. Clk. I. H. Hasker appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty on board Brooklyn.

Paymr. Clk. J. F. Essary appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty in connection with the settlement of the accounts of the paymaster of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Note.—Pharmacist Francis Wood, U.S.N., retired, died at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., Sept. 24, 1906.

SEPT. 27.—Capt. J. H. Bull detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and await orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. MacDougall to duty in connection with Naval War College, Newport.

Lieut. Comdr. Y. Stirling to Naval Academy.

Lieut. A. H. MacCarthy detached command of Stringham; to Texas.

Lieut. R. S. Douglas to Texas.

Lieut. H. K. Cage to naval training station, Newport.

Ensign H. S. Howard detached Cleveland; to navy yard, Boston, for instruction in naval architecture.

Midshipmen A. W. Brown, J. T. Cruise, R. W. Mathewson, W. G. Child, L. F. Kimball to the Georgia.

Surg. W. H. Bell leave revoked; to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, for special duty.

Pay Insp. Z. W. Reynolds to additional duty as pay officer, Naval Training Station, San Francisco.

P.A. Paymr. A. M. Pippin detached Southern, navy yard, Portsmouth; to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, for special duty.

Paymr. G. Skipworth orders to Milwaukee revoked; detached duty in charge accounts apprentice seamen, Naval Training Station, Newport, and will continue other duties.

Paymr. F. K. Perkins detached duty as pay officer, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, and continue other duties.

Paymr. F. P. Sackett orders for duty at Naval Training Station, Newport, revoked.

Chief Btsn. H. H. Smith, retired, detached works of William Cramp and Sons and Nesfle and Levy Co., Philadelphia; to home.

Btsn. K. Rundquist detached duty in connection with Connecticut; to Texas.

Chief Carp. J. M. Simms detached navy yard, Norfolk; to Texas.

Capt. W. O. Crockett detached Arkansas; to Brooklyn.

Carp. C. E. Richardson detached treatment, Naval Hospital, New York; to Norfolk, Va., for treatment.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Chefoo, China, Sept. 27, 1906.

Midshipman H. Allen detached Baltimore; to Ararat.

Midshipman F. C. Blasdel detached Ararat; to Baltimore.

Btsn. J. M. A. Shaw detached Raleigh; to treatment at Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 20.—Capt. Percy F. Archer, A.Q.M., proceed from Berkeley, Cal., to Washington, D.C., report to brigadier general, commandant, U.S.M.C.

SEPT. 21.—Capt. Frank E. Evans, retired, relieved from temporary duty at rifle range, Williamsburg, Va.; proceed Washington, resume duties as assistant to inspector of target practice.

Second Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry detached from recruiting office, Pittsburg, Pa.; proceed Washington for examination for promotion. Upon completion of examination proceed navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty there.

Second Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews detached from Hancock; proceed League Island for duty at Marine Barracks.

SEPT. 24.—Lieut. Col. Charles A. Doyen granted leave for one month, from Sept. 25, 1906.

SEPT. 25.—Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley unexpired portion of leave revoked; resume proper station.

First Lieut. William E. Smith unexpired portion leave revoked; resume proper station.

Lieut. Col. Franklin J. Moses proceed to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for temporary duty in command 4th Expeditionary Battalion for service in tropical waters.

Capt. David D. Porter unexpired portion of leave revoked; resume proper station.

First Lieut. Frank Halford proceed to League Island Navy Yard for temporary duty with 4th Expeditionary Battalion.

Major Cyrus S. Radford, A.Q.M., unexpired portion leave revoked; proceed League Island Navy Yard, report commandant for passage to Havana, Cuba; upon arrival at Havana report senior naval officer present and Col. Littleton W. T. Waller for temporary duty with marine forces.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller proceed immediately, by rail, to Key West, Fla., thence by steamer to Havana, Cuba; upon arrival Havana report senior naval officer present for temporary duty in command marine forces.

Second Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry order Sept. 21, 1906, revoked; proceed Norfolk, Va., report commandant navy yard for temporary duty with 5th Expeditionary Battalion.

SEPT. 26.—Capt. David D. Porter proceed navy yard, Norfolk, Va., temporary duty with 5th Expeditionary Battalion.

First Lieut. Davis B. Wills report commandant, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., temporary duty with Fifth Expeditionary Battalion.

Major Cyrus S. Radford, A.Q.M., order Sept. 25, 1906, revoked; proceed immediately, by rail, to Key West, Fla., thence by steamer to Havana, Cuba, report to senior naval officer present and to Col. L. W. T. Waller for temporary duty with marine forces.

First Lieut. Clarence S. Owen report commandant, navy yard, League Island, temporary duty as Q.M., 4th Expeditionary Battalion.

Second Lieut. Maurice V. Campbell proceed navy yard, Norfolk, Va., report commandant, temporary duty with 5th Expeditionary Battalion.

Second Lieut. Edward B. Cole detached Yankee when services are no longer required; report commandant navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., duty at Marine Barracks there.

The orders and list of vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service appear on page 130 of this issue.



## CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 22, 1906.

Last week saw the abandonment of Camp Chickamauga. Since the departure of the militia from the various States the Regulars have been kept busy by the study of tactics and solution of various problems. The 17th Infantry was the first to break camp, departing early on the morning of Sept. 14 on its march back to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. The 3d and 4th Batteries of Field Artillery under command of Major Rumbough took the train the same day at Lytle station.

The 12th Cavalry returned to Fort Oglethorpe on Sept. 15, the 250-mile "hike" to Atlanta being abandoned on account of the proposed trip to Nashville. Two troops of the 12th, K and C, which were left in the park on police duty, returned to the post to-day. Brigadier General Bubb and his staff have gone to Washington, D.C., and other points and the site of the former camp is now deserted with the exception of the tents of the Engineer battalion, which still stands on Lytle hill. The Engineers are engaged in rifle practice at Catoosa Springs and will be the last to leave the park.

## CAMP NEAR FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 23, 1906.

Saturday, the 29th instant, will see the beginning of the final movement of troops which will end on the following day in the closing of the camp. On Sept. 29 the 2d Squadron of the 2d Cavalry and the 1st Squadron of the 13th Cavalry, as well as the 5th Battalion of Field Artillery, leave the camp on their homeward march, and they must cover a distance of 250 miles before they can enter Fort Riley, which lies but a quarter of a mile from their camp site. But they are more than glad to make it in order that they may enjoy the comforts of barracks once more.

The 3d Battalion of the 30th Infantry (two companies to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and one to Fort Reno, O.T.), Co. A, of the Signal Corps, and the 11th Cavalry leave on Sept. 30. The 30th and the Signal Corps will travel by rail and the 11th Cavalry will cover the distance which approximates about 400 miles by hiking. The following is the itinerary of the 11th: In Kansas—Riley Center, Garriens Crossing, Florida, Vilets, Seneca; in Nebraska—Owamie City, Tecumseh, Talmadge, Nebraska City; in Iowa—Sidney, Shenandoah, Clarinda, Valica, Cornish, Creston, Macksburg, Winterset, Lathrop, Fort Des Moines. None of the commands will be paid before leaving camp, but it is the intention that the 11th Cavalry shall be paid at Nebraska City in order that the men may have funds on their return to the post, which will be about Oct. 11. The brigade headquarters will not be broken up until after the first of the month when General Wint, his clerks and the staff officers will leave for their respective stations.

The Oklahoma militia, commanded by Adjutant Gen. A. J. Niles, of Oklahoma, and consisting of one regiment of infantry, one company of engineers, one company of the Hospital Corps, and one company of the Signal Corps, came in yesterday afternoon from Guthrie. The militia of Oklahoma is an unknown quantity, it being a new organization.

The schedule of instruction for this week calls for problems on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and altogether the closing week promises to be replete with work. On the last two named days the Oklahoma troops will get into the problems.

The 18th Infantry and the 9th Cavalry squadron, the former under the command of Major Kirby, and the latter under the command of Major Gresham, 9th Cav., left the camp on Monday morning bright and early. On Tuesday morning the 7th Field Artillery Battalion, of Fort Snelling, composed of the 10th and the 30th Field Batteries, under the command of Major S. E. Allen, A.C., pulled out of camp at about 10 o'clock on the long homeward hike to Omaha, Neb., where they are to entrain for Fort Snelling. The prospect as the long train pulled over the hills of the reservation was anything but a pleasant one, as the roads were in a terrible condition, and the rain falling in torrents, but still the men seemed anything but displeased; they knew that they were homeward bound and that every mile farther north meant Fort Snelling all the sooner.

The 4th and 9th Field Artillery battalions, the latter composed of siege guns, under the command of Capt. J. P. Hains, A.C., were to have left on Wednesday, but on account of the roads it was thought best to delay their marching until Thursday, which dawned bright and clear. The 4th Battalion, composed of the 2d, 22d and 25th Field Batteries, was on route to Republic, Kas., where it will participate the latter part of this week in celebrations attending the hundredth anniversary of the first raising of an American flag on Kansas soil. The old State house, that is located in the center of the camp grounds, and which is rapidly going to pieces, is to be preserved by the War Department. Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., has been instructed by the War Department to prepare estimates for the restoring as near as possible of the structure to its former condition.

First Lieut. Milo C. Corey, 30th Inf., is on duty as an umpire at brigade headquarters. Mrs. Corey remains with her parents until the return of her husband to Fort Logan H. Roots, Oct. 1. Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav., joined his regiment last week from Sea Girt, N.J. Lieut. Col. H. M. Andrews, Art. Corps, left the first of the week for the East, availing himself of a two weeks' leave before joining his station at Fort McKinley, Me.

The Engineer battalion from Fort Leavenworth is now actively engaged in the construction of the bridge across the Kaw river, for which \$24,500 was appropriated. It will be early in November before the work is completed, and it has been directed by the War Department that the battalion return to its station by rail, which has been welcome news. The battalion is now preparing its camp for the cooler season.

Twenty men of the 29th Field Battery, which leaves on its homeward march for Fort Leavenworth Sept. 24, left camp three or four days ago, and proceeded to Fort Leavenworth and the vicinity by rail in order that they might escape the return hike. A dozen men of the 18th Infantry tried the same game, but they were returned here under guard and compelled to make the march under guard with their regiment. These men will also be apprehended if possible and returned to do the same stunt.

Col. George S. Grimes, who left the camp the first of the week, is availing himself of a week's leave before joining his post at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. harbor.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., chief of staff of the brigade, has been ordered to proceed to Omaha, Neb., upon the close of the encampment to prepare his report upon the summer's work. Capt. E. M. Adams, Corps of Engrs., was in Fort Leavenworth the first of the week while availing himself of a short leave.

Lieut. Col. John VanR. Hoff, Med. Dept., has been relieved from duty in the camp in order that he may avail himself of a month's leave before leaving for the Philippines, to which station he has been ordered for duty. Colonel Hoff will spend his leave in Omaha, looking after personal affairs. He sails for the Philippines Nov. 5.

Some of the troops of the camp were turned out this morning to fight a prairie fire which had secured a good start on the reservation near Morris Hill. These fires are frequent in the fall when the long grass is dry and a cigarette or a cigar carelessly thrown away often makes a great deal of trouble for the troops before the fire is extinguished.

The practical test of the infantry redoubt which was erected near Morris Hill under the supervision of the Engineer battalion will not take place this year, as the necessary high explosive ammunition has not been received.

The Elk's lodge of Topeka, Kas., entertained the officers of the 18th Infantry and the 9th Cavalry squadron, which is on its homeward march to Fort Leavenworth, when the command stopped there on Saturday evening. Pvt. James Smith, of the

7th Field Battery, died in the reserve hospital on Thursday as a result of acute asthma.

Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Lieut. Colonel Sharpe, 30th Inf., is stopping at the Bartell house, in Junction City, until the Colonel leaves for Omaha, the first of the week. Mrs. Sharpe is a frequent visitor in the camp.

Pvt. Robert Tellies, of the 9th Cavalry, now in jail in Wichita, Kas., for the killing of a colored servant girl in the post a couple of months ago, has been discharged from the Service without honor. Tellies killed the girl on the Cavalry parade ground by shooting her with a pistol at about midnight.

The 20th Battery, Field Artillery, is out with a football challenge, and wants to meet any other team in the post on the gridiron for money, marbles or chalk.

Miss Simpson, who is visiting with her uncle, Captain Carleton, leaves this week for Wellesley College. Mrs. Snow, wife of Captain Snow, A.C., entertained with a luncheon. Mrs. Smith entertained a number of the young people on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Carleton and Miss Carleton entertained at cards on Friday afternoon for Miss Edith Simpson, Captain Carleton's niece, from San Antonio, Tex. Sixty ladies of the post were their guests. Those who won prizes were Mesdames Smith, Morgan, Roberts and Meyer, and Miss Helen Clark.

Mrs. Hermal Sievert, wife of Captain Sievert, 9th Cav., after a stay of several weeks in the post, while her husband was in camp, left the last of the week for Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Captain Hamilton, 9th Cav., assisted at the reception of Capt. B. Rockwell and Mrs. Rockwell, in Junction City on Thursday evening.

Capt. Lanning Parsons, 9th Cav., has succeeded Captain Whitman as post Q.M. Hereafter Captain Whitman will look after the construction in the post, which requires all of his time.

On Tuesday there were interesting problems fought out by Blue and Brown forces.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 26, 1906.

Surg. A. Gaskall, of the British navy, now attached to the legation at Washington, was a visitor at the Naval Academy Thursday. He was shown through the grounds and buildings. A number of the officers of the Italian cruiser Pieramosca, now off Washington, D.C., visited the Naval Academy to-day on a tour of inspection. The visitors included Rear Admiral Roberto Cali and Captain Mazzinghi. They were accompanied from Washington by Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Whittlessey.

One additional candidate reported Friday morning for his physical examination for admission. He is M. L. Stoz, of New York City.

The following orders have been issued for the Class of 1907, midshipmen of the Naval Academy, who were graduated in the first section of the class on Sept. 12:

Midshipmen J. B. Rhodes, L. M. Stevens, J. W. Lewis, A. S. Farquhar and E. T. Keira, to the Alabama.

Midshipmen P. G. Luman, H. K. Hewitt, C. R. Clark, R. S. Edwards and J. B. Howell, to the Missouri.

Midshipmen H. M. Bemis, G. E. Davis, J. S. Evans, R. T. S. Lowell and C. C. Slayton, to the Maine.

Midshipmen A. W. Frank, F. Gyax, R. L. Stover, C. R. Robinson and R. F. Frellsen, to the Kearsarge.

Midshipmen G. H. Bowdye, E. F. Johnson, W. C. Nixon, V. Woodward and A. W. Adkin, to the Kentucky.

Midshipmen E. B. Gross, B. B. Taylor, C. H. K. Keppler, R. Jacobs and L. H. Maxfield, to the Illinois.

Midshipmen R. Hill, R. A. Spruance, H. C. Murfin, jr., and J. M. Schelling, to the Iowa.

Midshipmen C. P. Page, W. P. Williamson and C. A. Jones, to the Indiana.

Two weeks ago about forty-five of the new fourth class reported to Prof. Paul J. Dashiell as candidates for the Navy football squad. The men have been put through hard practice, and the following have been ordered to report with the regular football squad: Midshipmen Molten, W. R. Richardson, L. F. Reifsnider, E. D. L. Langworthy, G. de C. Chevalier, G. R. Meyer, C. E. Battle, S. G. Strellinger, Gray, Scott, Wibbard, Fagan, R. T. Young, F. O. Webster, Roestand, F. G. Reinick.

Several of the new men are thoroughly acquainted with the game, and promise to make it interesting for the veterans when the struggle for places on the eleven really commences. The midshipmen of the football squad who have been on leave returned Monday and began earnest practice immediately.

The Navy team this year will be about as heavy as that of last, and it is expected to be a faster aggregation. Herbert L. Spencer, of Duluth, Minn., is captain of the team, and it is expected that he will hold down his old position at right half-back. Eight regular team men have been graduated since last season, and while there will be some good substitutes available, some of the positions will have to be filled by entirely new men.

Among the old men who returned Monday were: Norton, the crack drop kicker and quarterback; Safroth, guard; Piersol, Northcroft and Chambers, tackles; Bernard, Ruhl and Carey, backfield; and Dague, a substitute end. New men will have to be found for fullback and end, a guard, a center man and one tackle. The coaches seem satisfied with the outlook.

Admiral James H. Sands, in whose first year as Superintendent a great outbreak of hazing occurred, is keeping a strict watch lest any slight infringement of the rules occur again. It is stated officially that the board of officers attached to the Academy, who acted as a sort of jury and made pre-arrangements to the court-martial last season, has not been dissolved. Its membership has been changed somewhat, and it has not met regularly during the summer months, but it is understood that meetings will be held off and on during the coming winter. Without warning of any sort, plebes will be called before it and questioned as to whether they have been based or have any knowledge of any hazing. In this way an official finger will be kept on the basing. At the first sign of mischief, recommendations for dismissal are apt to begin.

There are now in the Naval Academy 212; and with two more youths yet to enter the class membership will be brought up to 214, or thirty-three less than there were in the fourth class of last year at the start.

The Board of Control of the Naval Academy, through its secretary and treasurer, Prof. F. R. Alger, has issued the following notice: The annual meeting for the election of officers of the U.S. Naval Institute will be held in the board room of the Officers' Mess on Friday, Oct. 12, at eight p.m.

Nearly the whole of the marine guard at the local barracks and attached to the U.S.S. Hartford, stationed here, left at 4:30 this afternoon over the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis railroad for League Island, Pa., where the detachment will form a part of the battalion of marines which will embark on the U.S.S. Brooklyn for Cuba. Only one officer and not more than twenty enlisted men will remain as the entire garrison force of the Academy. The enlisted men are about evenly divided between the barracks and the Hartford. They will be under the command of 1st Lieut. W. Garland Fay.

The detachment that left this afternoon was under the command of Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses. The other officers with it were: 2d Lieuts. J. P. Wilcox, William C. Powers, jr., H. S. Green, B. Puryear, W. C. Wise and W. W. Buckley. Efforts were made to get the troops away yesterday afternoon, but it was found to be necessary to move them until to-day, as the Brooklyn does not leave until to-morrow.

The force consists of eighty enlisted men besides the seven officers. Of these there are six sergeants, two corporals and twenty-four privates from the barracks and three corporals and forty-five privates from the Hartford guard. No commissioned officer has been attached to the Hartford for some time, the guard being under the charge of Sergeant Erskine.

The annual field and track meet of the new fourth class was held on Wednesday afternoon. The summary of events was as follows: 120-yd. hurdle, Wills, 20 2-5 secs.; 100-yd. dash, Nichols, 10 3-5 secs.; pole vault, Peoples, 9 ft.; one mile run, Stolz, 5 mins. 18 secs.; 220-yd. hurdle, Wills, 32 2-5 secs.; half-mile run, Lee, 2 mins. 31 1-5 secs.; 220-yd. dash, Nichols, 24 4-5 secs.; high jump, Whiting, 5 ft. 2 ins.; hammer throw, Reinicke, distance, 91 ft. 11 ins.; shot-put, Strellinger, 31 ft. 6 ins.; 50-yd. dash, Nichols, time, 5 4-5 secs.; broad jump, Strickland, 18 ft. 10 ins.; divisional relay race, three-eighths of a mile, First and Fourth Divisions ran a dead heat, time,

2 mins. 19 3-5 secs.; 1st Division: Wills, J. H. Smith and Nicholas; 4th Division: Hein, Johnson and F. C. Gates.

The officers of the meet were: Referee, Comdr. T. B. Howard; marshal, Lieut. T. Craven; judges, Lieut. D. W. Todd and W. C. Vernon, Prof. C. V. Cusachs and Midshipman C. McK. Lynch; timers, Lieut. Paul Foley, W. E. Curtin and J. M. Reeves; clerk of the course, Surg. F. C. Cook; measurers, Messrs. Strohm and Steffens; announcer, Midshipman A. M. Cohen.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 20, 1906.

The affair of the week was the hop given by the officers of the station on Friday evening, the 14th. This is the second of the monthly dances inaugurated a few weeks ago. About half of the large sail loft was divided off with flags so as to give just a good-sized floor for the dances, and the music was of the best. Capt. and Mrs. Giles B. Harber received the guests.

Mrs. Mary Turner left on Thursday for San Francisco, where she was the guest of friends until the early part of this week. Miss Kitty Kutz came up to the yard from Oakland on Friday to attend the hop, and was a guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond. Asst. Surg. Edwin L. Jones left on Friday last for Clayburne, Texas, to join Mrs. Jones, who preceded him south a month or more ago, accompanying her sister, who had been at Mare Island on a visit. After a short visit at their home in Clayburne, Dr. and Mrs. Jones will proceed to Washington, D.C., where the former has been ordered for a course at the medical school.

On Monday last Chief Boiler Inspector Bolger, of San Francisco, Dr. Dean and Manager Woods, of the Union Gas Engine Company, of that city, all of whom are greatly interested in the use of oil as a fuel, came up to Mare Island to make an inspection of the progress which had been made along these lines at the yard. They pronounced this yard the most advanced in the use of oil of any place on the coast. The three gentlemen were the guests of Naval Constructors William McEntee and Sydney M. Henry.

Mrs. Gatewood had as her guests during the week Miss Hall, of Alameda, who came to attend the hop. Midshipman Stevens, a classmate of Midshipman G. C. Gearing, spent several days at the Gearing home at this yard, and has returned to his home at Menlo Park, to remain until his return to the Naval Academy. Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. James A. Rockwell, who have been at the New Bernard in Vallejo since their arrival from Costa Rica, have moved over to the yard, and are now stopping at Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau's quarters. Mrs. Frank Anderson left several days ago for Clear Lake, where she will remain for a short visit at the beautiful country home of the W. P. Colliers. Miss Dorothy Anderson has been the guest of the Colliers at Clear Lake for some time.

Mrs. Henry Glass was the hostess at a large tea on Friday afternoon at her beautiful home in Berkeley, making Mrs. Charles Plummer Perkins, of the San Francisco Naval Training Station, the motif for the elaborate affair, one of the pleasantest recently held in the college town. Among the many who called were Mrs. John Parker, Mrs. John P. Swift, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Merrill Miller, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Spencer Brown, Mrs. Frank Glass, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Henry Butters, Mrs. Woodworth, Mrs. Henry Martinez and Miss Brown. Mrs. Alexander McCrackin has returned after a few days' visit to San Francisco as the guest of her mother, Mrs. McPherson. Mrs. William T. Wallace was the hostess at an informal afternoon of bridge early in the week, entertaining the members of the Ladies' Bridge Club. On Wednesday evening Comdr. and Mrs. Henry C. Gearing, who are among the yard people most interested in bridge, entertained most informally. Naval Constructor Evans won the prize, and the others who made up the two tables were: Mrs. Evans, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, jr., Miss Charlotte Gearing, Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau and Midshipman H. C. Gearing. Asst. Surg. André E. Lee, who has been at the yard only a few months, left for Washington for a course at the Naval Medical School. Asst. Surg. and Mrs. W. E. Schaller are due to leave on Saturday next.

A jolly crowd went over to Vallejo last evening and from there took carriages for the drive to Glen Cove, a few miles' distant, where they enjoyed an impromptu dance. Supper was served before the start home, and the evening was a most enjoyable one. The party included Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons, Comdr. and Mrs. Pond, Mrs. Cutts, Mrs. Evans, Miss Persons, the Misses Jones and Pauline Persons, Miss Bessie Fond, Miss Cottide Williams, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Lieut. A. J. O'Leary, Civil Engineer Rousseau, Ensign F. S. Whitten, Midshipman Gearing, Ensign I. C. Johnson, jr., Naval Constructors Henry and Gatewood, Asst. Surg. F. M. Shook, and P.A. Paym. James F. Kutz.

A boulevard which will add greatly to the beauty of Mare Island has been planned and preliminary work is now being done on it. The proposed drive is to start at the marine barracks and extend to within fifty feet of the cliff overlooking San Pablo Bay, a part of the island heretofore unused. Turning south it will follow the outlines of the bluffs until near the southern end, when it will cross in back of the lighthouse overlooking the Straits of Carquinez, and then follow the eastern shore, running parallel to Mare Island channel until the hospital reservation is reached. The boulevard is to be fifty feet in width and will be flanked on either side by three rows of trees, which will serve not only to beautify the island, but also as a wind-break for the stiff breezes which sweep in from San Pablo Bay.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1906.

The Boston Navy Yard is bustling with action and excitement over the departure of the Prairie to-morrow with a detachment of Colonel Wood's marines for Cuba. Accompanying her is the battleship Rhode Island, and hundreds watched her coaling by searchlight last night.

Miss Mollie Phillips, daughter of Major Charles L. Phillips, U.S.A., is the guest at Winthrop Highlands of Miss Mabel Paul, who is widely known in Army circles, the Paul home being close to Fort Banks. Major and Mrs. Phillips, the latter a daughter of Brig. Gen. John L. Tiernon, U.S.A., retired, are much pleased over the transfer from Key West to Fort McKinley, Me. Mrs. Wheatley, wife of Lieut. C. E. Wheatley, U.S.A., of Fort Fremont, S.C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, at Winthrop, and awaits an interesting family event as well as the arrival of her husband, soon to have leave of absence.

Capt. William I. Moore, U.S.N., and Mrs. Moore have taken a residence in Brookline, after a summer spent in Portsmouth, N.H. Ensign Edwin O. Fitch, jr., who has been assigned to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a two years' course, is a Boston boy, son of Edwin O. Fitch. M.H.B.

## CAMP CONNELL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Aug. 17, 1906.

Lieut. Col. Robert J. C. Irvine, 21st Inf., who left a few weeks ago to undergo treatment at the division hospital, Manila, has been ordered back to the States to the Army General Hospital at San Francisco for treatment. Lieut. George C. Mullen entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at the Officers' Club last Saturday evening on the occasion of his promotion to first lieutenant and of his assignment to the 21st Infantry. Lieut. Ward Dabney, who has been on detached service as quartermaster on the transport Seward, has returned to duty with his regiment at Camp Connell.

The 21st Infantry has again been called upon to furnish its share of troops for field service. Owing to the disturbances on the Island of Leyte, Cos. G and H left this past Sunday to take part in the active operations against the Puljanans. The officers in command are Capt. C. Howland, Lieutenants Tiffany, Mullen and C. McLaughlin. A telegraphic communication received yesterday directed the commanding officer to send one more company into the field and at day-



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break this morning Lieut. George D. Freeman with Co. A left for the scene of the disturbances. Lieutenant Wood has also gone with this company.

Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., who was detailed on the general staff some months ago and has since been on duty at division headquarters, Manila, goes to Washington for duty, and is now enjoying a leave in Japan. He was the first to organize the information division at Fort Santiago, establishing the record system there, and has always shown a remarkable aptitude for gathering information of great importance to the Government. He is a graduate of Harvard College, where he received his degree of A.B. in 1888. He studied medicine and was graduated from the Miami Medical School in 1893. He was a member of the first class in the War College at Washington, which was organized in November, 1904. Captain Van Deman was adjutant of the 21st Infantry at the time of his appointment on the general staff. Lieut. E. S. Sayer, 21st Inf., formerly aide to Brig. Gen. F. D. Baldwin, and Mrs. Sayer, are visiting friends at Military Plaza, Manila. They have recently arrived from the United States and are expected at Camp Connell in the near future.

The changes which have taken place at this post within the last week on account of the departure of three companies for field service have somewhat upset the plans of the baseball enthusiasts. A schedule for a series of games had been arranged, but cannot be carried out. The hope is generally entertained that the trouble in Leyte is only temporary and that the troops may soon be ordered back to this station. Each company had organized a baseball team, and in addition to these a regimental team had been organized. They have formed a league with Sergeant Bush as president. A large enthusiastic meeting was held in the chapel two weeks ago at which the organization of the league was effected and plans for the games were outlined.

Capt. C. E. Hampton, 21st Inf., who is in command of the troops in the Candara valley, recently received the surrender of four officers of the Pulajane band which attacked and burned the barrio of Ponponton on April 13 of this year. Captain Hampton by exercising discretion and good judgment has succeeded in gaining the confidence and good will of the people in his district. Frequent meetings are held to which all are invited and at which they are requested to state their grievances, if they have any; plans are devised for the cultivation of the soil; protection is guaranteed to the people, not only against Pulajane bands, but also against unjust treatment or oppression from the people in the coast towns. As a result, peace and contentment prevail, fields are being cultivated, and the Pulajanes are gradually coming in to devote their time to more peaceful pursuits.

Mrs. Kitts, wife of Lieut. William P. Kitts, and her daughter, Julia, left Camp Connell on Aug. 4 for a visit with friends in Iloilo. While in Iloilo they will be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Norman, 8th Inf. Miss Ristine, sister of Lieutenant Ristine, of this regiment, was a passenger on the Sheridan to Manila, and will visit with her brother and her friends for some months.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 24, 1906.

Capt. Manus McCloskey, A.C., joined his wife in Pittsburgh last week for a few days from the camp at Gretna. Mrs. George C. Barnhardt and daughter, Floy, returned to the post Tuesday from a trip to Atlantic City and Mt. Gretna. Mrs. Jones, aunt of Miss Emily Gayle, has been confined to the house several days by a slight illness.

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 15th Cav., recently promoted, returned to the post expecting to pack up and join another regiment, but has received orders to remain, and is in temporary command at the post. Capt. M. M. McNamee is in command of the 3d Squadron, 15th Cav., en route to the post by march. Lieut. Leon R. Partridge is with Mrs. Partridge in New York city.

Quarantine has been raised from the Bowman quarters, little Jack having entirely recovered from a slight attack of the measles. Mrs. William S. Barriger went from Gretna to visit her sister in New York city, and is expected at Ethan Allen by the 28th. Lieut. Clifton R. Norton made a short trip to Pittsburgh, Pa., but is again at West Point with his sister, Mrs. W. O. Johnson. Captain Johnson recently transferred from the 10th Infantry to the 30th, with Capt. Harry H. Tibbetts, who has received the detail as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Vermont, and reports shortly for duty in Burlington.

A number of enlisted men have arrived by rail during the week from Mt. Gretna, having been sent ahead on account of illness. Trumpeter Charles Tilson, Troop A, 15th Cav., was severely wounded in the left hand by the accidental discharge of his revolver and is at the hospital. He may have to lose his thumb.

Contract Surg. Frederick S. Macy, Mrs. Macy and Dorothy left for Fort Adams, R.I., on Friday, where they will remain a day or two before leaving for Washington. Doctor Macy recently passed the examination as Army surgeon and goes to the Medical School for six months. Contract Surg. Caspar R. Byars arrived from Jefferson Barracks Friday to relieve Doctor Macy, and has rooms in the bachelor quarters.

Capt. Warren W. Whitside, who has a four months' leave, will sail for Cuba with Mrs. Whitside in a few weeks. The children went some time ago with Mrs. Whitside's mother, Mrs. Rigney, to her home in Manzanillo. Mrs. Louis W. Ewald, of Boston, Mass., was a guest of Captain McNamee's family several days last week. Mr. Kieffer, of Washington, D.C., visited Lieut. Christian Briand on Thursday and Friday. He was returning from a trip through Canada. Mrs. Pattee,

for several days the guest of Mrs. Darius Scott, returned to her home in Boston on Wednesday.

Col. and Mrs. William M. Wallace left Thursday for New York city to the regret of all. Colonel Wallace is to retire Oct. 2, and will probably make his home in the West. Mrs. Wallace's sister, Mrs. Drake, who has been here all summer, returned to her home in Chicago, and Mrs. George W. Wallace remained in the post as the guest of Mrs. A. N. Pickel. Mrs. Whitman, mother of Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker, left for a visit in Boston, and later on will go to her daughter, Mrs. Henry Shaw, at Fort Sloeum, N.Y. Lieut. Charles E. McCullough reported last week from Gretna, and is at present quartered at the mess until joined by Mrs. McCullough. He has just returned from a two year detail at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Francis Ruggles is at home again, having spent most of the summer at Chautauqua Inn, near the camp at Mt. Gretna. Mrs. Philip Mowry entertained informally at bridge last week. Capt. and Mrs. Whitside had as dinner guests on Thursday Col. and Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Drake and Mrs. George W. Wallace. A theater party which saw the performance of "Beauty and the Beast" at the Strand theater on Monday, consisted of Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Pickel, Mrs. McNamee, Miss McGinnis, Mrs. George W. Wallace, Lieutenants Mettler, Williford and Olmstead.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 24, 1906.

Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, had a very narrow escape from injury Sunday in Kansas City, Mo. A horse hitched to a dray wagon loaded with trunks dumped the contents in the street, one of the trunks barely missing the officer. Lieut. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey came from Fort Riley Saturday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lange. Lieutenant Corey returned Monday to the camp. Lieut. Col. V. Depedinas, Brazilian military attaché in Washington, was a guest of Colonel Hall Sunday on his return trip to Washington from Fort Riley. Mrs. Eben Swift, who has left for Washington, expects to go to Tokio, Japan, in a short time with Major Swift.

Early Monday morning the 18th Infantry and 2d Squadron, 9th Cav., commenced their march from Fort Riley to Fort Leavenworth. The Infantry takes a route about 200 miles in extent, and the Cavalry will travel about 250 miles.

Mrs. I. Pierson Willis, sister of Mrs. E. J. West, arrived Saturday from Philadelphia to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. West. Mr. Brock Goddard left Wednesday for Philadelphia, and will be the guest of Lieut. A. B. Warfield of Chicago en route.

Mrs. Walsh and son and Mrs. Robert Sterrett, who have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Rodfrey, 9th Cav., for some time, have returned. Lieut. Walter E. Gunster has gone to Okauchon, Kan., for a brief stay, after which he will go to Fort Riley for a few days. Capt. Peter Murray, 18th Inf., has returned from a visit to Fort Riley.

The 11th Battery men are quite proud of the record they made during the baseball contests at the camp at Fort Riley. They played seven games and won all of them; they defeated the 10th Battery by a score of 11 to 7; the 18th Battery, 3 to 1; the 25th Battery, 12 to 5; the 20th Battery, 5 to 1; the Louisville, Kan., team, 3 to 1, in a fifteen-inning contest; the 7th Battery, 6 to 2, and the 11th Battery, 9 to 6. Upon the return of the three batteries to this post the 11th Battery has arranged to play the 29th Battery a series of three games for the championship of the battalion. The nine is as follows: Lieut. F. W. Honeycutt, first base; Zeidler, pitcher and second base; Corliss, third base; Irwin, catcher; Hyde, pitcher; Harris, shortstop; Clark, right field; Paden, center field; Matthews, left field; and Hershey, second base and catcher.

Chaplain and Mrs. Silver returned Tuesday from St. Paul, where they have spent the past two months.

The Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company of New York were the lowest bidders for the fire alarm system which is to be established at the garrison.

Miss Caroline Jameson, sister of Mrs. Gunster, has returned after visiting friends in Memphis, Tenn. Capt. Frank H. Lawton, commissary, arrived Tuesday from Fort Benjamin Harrison and will be a guest for several days.

Mrs. Herman A. Sievert, wife of Captain Sievert, and little daughter, are at home after a delightful stay at Fort Riley. Major and Mrs. George Young will go to St. Joseph, Mo., this week, to be the guests of Mrs. Parry for the horse show.

The Elks of Topeka gave a smoker Saturday evening for the officers of the 18th Infantry and of one squadron of the 9th Cavalry, who are en route from Fort Riley to Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Charles Crawford entertained with an elegant progressive luncheon Wednesday, given in compliment to the wives of the Infantry and Cavalry School. The large table and surrounding smaller tables were exquisitely decorated with salvia. Mrs. Crawford had the assistance of Mrs. Daniel Boughton, and also her guest, Miss Freeland, of Paola, Kan. Her hospitality was extended to Mesdames Dawson, Collins, Winterburn, Wells, Morey, Minus, Goodwin, Taylor, Singleton, Raymond, Rhodes, Palmer, Orenshaw, Neely, Moss, Marshall, Paque, Fishery, Dougherty, De Witt, Douglas, Cowan, Boughton, Beeke, Ball, Miss Baird, Miss Taylor and Miss Freeland, of Paola, Kan.

Capt. and Mrs. Lawton left Sunday night for Chicago, where Captain Lawton will take up his new duties as commissary. Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummins, Gen. Staff, is accompanying the 18th Infantry home as an observer. The line of march is as follows: Sept. 17, Eureka Lake; 18, Manhattan; 19, Wamego; 20, St. Mary's; 21, Silver Lake; 22, North Topeka; 23, Hoyt; 24, Holton; 25, Whiting; 26, Horred; 27, Lancaster; 28, Atchison; 29, Elhart Farm, and arrive here Sunday, Sept. 30.

At the opening exercises of the 1906-7 course of the Service School and Staff College, the new commandant, Col. Charles B. Hall, made an address to the student officers, which has received most favorable comment from those who heard it. Colonel Hall said in part: "The value of any educational institution, military as well as civil, is measured by the result of its works—by its finished product—and if its graduates are of high standing they go forth recognized advocates of the greatness and the thoroughness of the institution they come from. Also the reverse of all this is true, and a careless and inattentive student, even if able to graduate, will reflect discredit on his Alma Mater. So it will be seen that no matter how zealous instructors may be the rating of any college or any school is affected very largely, either for good or evil, by the character of its students. The royal road to military knowledge is a most difficult one."

"This institution a few years ago was not understood. Its object was not clear. Its advantages were not recognized. Many officers were of the opinion that it was intended as a sort of preparatory school for the garrison school; that to it should be sent those who had never had the advantage of a military education. Many regimental commanders considered it a proper place to send those officers who know the least of this military; many officers took the course because they would a dose of medicine. We have lived, I am delighted to say, to see a great revolution for the better. Now the fame of our Service schools has been so widely recognized that it has created a great desire, on the part of officers, to become enrolled among its students, and to-day, in every regiment, officers are competing for the honor of being sent here. To be an honor graduate is considered to confer on an officer great honor, and is an assurance of future military preferment should opportunity offer."

"Where officers of the Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry are brought together, as they are here, to compete for class standing and staff honors, it has been feared by many not familiar with the conditions here that our system of competition between the different branches for staff honors will result in friction. Some of our Infantry friends have scented danger to their branch of the Service from the fact that a majority of the higher officers of this institution are of the Cavalry. During the eighteen months I have had an opportunity to watch the workings of this great school, I have never seen, nor even heard of, and I challenge anyone to bring forward, an authentic case of injustice done by marking to any officer of any branch of the Service. I have talked with many officers who

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have passed through the school, and they all tell me the same story—'No favoritism.'"

Mrs. Rudolph Smyser and little son will leave the first of October to join Lieutenant Smyser at Monterey, Cal. Mrs. Craig, mother of Mrs. Smyser, will accompany them. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph H. Leavitt will leave Fort Lincoln, N.D., the first of the month for Fort Snelling, Minn., and after a brief stay there will come to Leavenworth to be the guests of Mrs. Leavitt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilpin. Col. C. B. Hall left Saturday evening for a short stay in Chicago, where he will join his daughters, the Misses Hall.

Troop G, 9th Cav., is the one designated by the department commander to take part in the Merchants' and Business Men's Exposition and gala week carnival, to be held in Kansas City, Mo., during the week of Oct. 15.

Chaplain Leavitt, of the Federal Prison, returned Friday from the prison congress at Albany, N.Y. Mrs. William Baker has returned after spending the summer with relatives in New York. Captain Pate, who was a student at the Infantry and Cavalry School last year, is spending a few days in the city before his departure for Seattle, Wash., where he will meet Lieutenant Bowen, and together they will sail for the Philippines, where they will have commissions in the Constabulary.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Sept. 24, 1906.

Marching at an average of fifteen miles a day, covering about 140 miles and consuming about nine days on the march, footsore and covered with dust, four companies of our gallant 4th Infantry reached this post Sunday at 10:30 a.m. They had camped at Cheviot, Ky., the night before, and arose at 5:15 in the morning, to make a hurried finish to the trip home. The 280 Regulars that took the long "hike" were Companies I, K, L, and M, all old-seasoned soldiers who have been in actual war service. They claimed that the route home had been very hard on account of the heavy dust. Saturday the way was mostly up hill, but the baggage and guns were placed in the wagons and walking was much easier. There was little sickness in camp, and all the old men seemed to think it was one of the finest hikes ever taken. Only words of praise came from the troops of the hospitality of the Hoosiers, and they say that while in the Indiana camp they were treated "fine," and that they learned a great deal.

All were glad to welcome the returning warriors, but, perhaps, Captain Castner was the happiest one at their return. Upon him have fallen all the duties of the post administration since the 3d Battalion left here, July 15. Captain Castner at once turned over the command to Major Tillson and Adjutant Switzer. After the men have rested they will be sent to the rifle range for target practice.

John Tillson, son of Major J. C. F. Tillson, 4th Inf., enlisted a few days ago in the 2d Cavalry, and will be stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Major James S. Rogers reported at the post Wednesday morning and immediately assumed command. Companies I and K left on Friday morning for the rifle range at Pond Creek.

Major W. J. Wakeman and family will leave shortly for a protracted visit with relatives in the East. Mrs. Miller and family are preparing to join Captain Miller, 8th Inf., in their delightful leave of two months and a half on Long Island and at Sea Girt. Lieut. William L. Luhn, 11th Cav., has returned from Sea Girt. Capt. A. M. Fuller, 9th Cav., has returned from a trip to San Francisco. Captain Fuller will not accompany his squadron to Fort Sheridan, but will remain here until his promotion, which he expects sometime during the early part of the winter. Lieut. J. V. Kuznik, 9th Cav., who has been acting post quartermaster during the absence of Captain Cannon, is now turning over the property, and will sail very shortly for Europe. Mrs. Warren Cornish, son of Capt. L. V. Cornish, 9th Cav., left last week for San Francisco, where he has accepted a position. Mrs. Goodspeed, wife of Lieut. N. A. Goodspeed, 3d Cav., has gone to St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis, where she will undergo an operation. Mrs. Crampton, mother of Mrs. Goodspeed, who has been visiting her daughter,

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 24, 1906.

The post has recently been greatly improved by a fine cement walk being laid in front of the post exchange. This, with the new road, extending from the street railway station to the barracks, which gives the post a beautiful driveway encircling the large parade ground, will add very much to the appearance as well as to the convenience of the post.

Invitations are out for a dance to be given next Thursday by the officers of the garrison, in honor of the officers and ladies of the 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., who will soon leave for their new station, Fort Sheridan.

Colonel Evans expects to leave sometime this week for Columbus Barracks, where he goes to be a member of a board composed of the commanding officers of the three large recruit depots. Capt. William C. Cannon, Q.M., U.S.A., and Mrs. Cannon, returned to the post last Tuesday, after enjoying a delightful leave of two months and a half on Long Island and at Sea Girt. Lieut. William L. Luhn, 11th Cav., has returned from Sea Girt. Capt. A. M. Fuller, 9th Cav., has returned from a trip to San Francisco. Captain Fuller will not accompany his squadron to Fort Sheridan, but will remain here until his promotion, which he expects sometime during the early part of the winter. Lieut. J. V. Kuznik, 9th Cav., who has been acting post quartermaster during the absence of Captain Cannon, is now turning over the property, and will sail very shortly for Europe. Mrs. Warren Cornish, son of Capt. L. V. Cornish, 9th Cav., left last week for San Francisco, where he has accepted a position. Mrs. Goodspeed, wife of Lieut. N. A. Goodspeed, 3d Cav., has gone to St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis, where she will undergo an operation. Mrs. Crampton, mother of Mrs. Goodspeed, who has been visiting her daughter,



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during her recent illness, will remain at the post until Mrs. Goodspeed's return from the hospital.

Mrs. W. A. Powell entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club last Friday. The tables were placed on the veranda, and a delightful afternoon was enjoyed. Major William B. Banister, Med. Dept., entertained at a stag dinner last Wednesday evening. Covers were laid for Colonel Evans, Colonel von Schrader, Captain Geary, Captain Littlebrant, Lieutenant McConnell and Lieutenant Bunker. Chaplain George W. Frieleau, 9th Cav., who has been ordered to Fort Riley, expects to leave in a few days.

The quarters formerly occupied by Lieutenant Gregory, which a few months ago were so badly damaged by fire, and which have recently been undergoing repairs, are now completed and will be occupied by Lieutenant Musgrave and family. Lieut. Allen Parker will take the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. C. C. Smith. Thirty Coast Artillery recruits left the post Saturday for Fort Barrancas, Fla. Lieut. Francis McConnell is in command of the detachment.

The bachelors' mess is quite large now, the members of the mess at present being Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker, Lieutenants Bunker, Gregory, McConnell, Bosley, Heaton, Kuznik, Cox and Veterinarian Glasston.

It is with great regret that the members of the garrison learn that Col. Frederic von Schrader will go to Washington for duty this winter. Mrs. von Schrader and Miss von Schrader are now at Washington, where the Colonel will join them later. Mr. Alain von Schrader will continue his college course in St. Louis.

### FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Sept. 25, 1906.

On Tuesday morning Col. and Mrs. Walter Howe left for their new station, Fort Adams. The Colonel has been in command of this post and district for the past year. He has been a strong, able and fearless commanding officer, something that Fort Barrancas had long needed. He inaugurated many physical improvements to the post and set a high standard of official work and attention to duty. The evening before their departure the officers and ladies of the garrison gave Col. and Mrs. Howe a reception and dinner at the club. The dining room was most beautifully decorated with flags and ferns, and the table, set in the form of a T, was adorned with cut flowers, roses and carnations. Mrs. Snoddy and Mrs. Chappell planned the excellent ten-course dinner, which included oysters on half shell, fish, roast turkey, salads, and the usual ices and wine. The place cards were drawn by Capt. Fred T. Austin. A hand holding a champagne glass and underneath the word "Howe," in an artistic setting and design. Chaplain Barton W. Perry presided, and at the close of the dinner invited the officers and ladies to rise and drink the health and happiness of Col. and Mrs. Howe to the toast "May the stars fall on the shoulder straps of our guest—Howe." The Colonel responded in a strong and well considered address.

Colonel Howe is an officer of the old school, or the old Army. He holds that a commanding officer should always be ready and willing to do his part of the work of the garrison and he demands from every man and officer the same devotion to duty. The occasion will long be remembered as one of the best receptions ever held at Fort Barrancas.

### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 23, 1906.

The first regimental parade since the return of the troops from Camp Mabry was given on the afternoon of the 19th, and a good-sized gathering of townspeople were present to see it. The large tent, donated by the citizens of Austin during the encampment, has been erected on the south side of the upper post. It will be equipped with telephone, electric lights, reading matter, games, stationery and other things for the amusement of the men.

Mr. Hiram McCaskey will remain in the post for some time visiting his parents, Gen. and Mrs. W. S. McCaskey, before he returns to his station in Manila, where he is at the head of the Department of Mines. Major Lotus Niles, Art. Corps, has gone to Fort Casey, Wash.

A fitting celebration of the Mexican Day of Independence was held in Electric Park on the evening of Sept. 16. Among the officers of the post who were guests at the banquet were: Col. George LeR. Brown, Major H. D. Snyder, Lieut. Col. R. R. Stevens, Major C. J. T. Clark, Major H. L. Roberts, Chaplain T. J. Dickson, Capt. D. W. Kilburn, Murray Baldwin, Lieut. W. C. Johnson and Goodwin Compton. After an appropriate Mexican lunch, P. A. Chaps called the gathering to order and introduced Colonel Brown, who paid an eloquent tribute to the President of the Mexican Republic. Enrique Ornelas responded with a fitting tribute to the President of the United States. Other speeches were made by Mr. Theodore Harris, Judge Dwyer, Chaplain Dickson, Judge R. B. Green, Mr. George McQuaid, Carlos Bee, Charles L. Bass, Selig Deutschman, and J. H. Kirkpatrick.

### FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Sept. 22, 1906.

For our twenty-one days' practice march, to begin on Oct. 8, it is very probable that the command will march to San Antonio and return, a distance of 320 miles. The detachment of this battalion, under charge of Lieut. R. P. Harbold, that was left at Fort Niobrara to ship away the serviceable property, will leave Valentine for this post on the 26th. Lieut. Paul H. Clark, who has been sick for several days, is again for duty. Mrs. Ira C. Brown and daughter, Miss Florence, will arrive here about Oct. 1.

### DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE UNIFORM.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 24, 1906.

Because subaltern officers and privates of the 10th Infantry, stationed at Fort Wright, attended the skating sessions in Natatorium Park roller rink wearing their uniforms, the manager of the rink issued an order barring them from that amusement place, going so far as to decline to sell a ticket when payment was tendered, and to refuse admittance to

Captain Nichols, commanding officer at the fort. Captain Nichols took the matter up with the owners of the rink, who immediately issued a ticket, declaring there had been a misunderstanding, though they insisted upon the enforcement of the order barring soldiers. They also made this statement: "We have nothing against the uniform of the men and have never had any serious trouble with them, but they sometimes came to the rink in such numbers as to interfere with the other patrons and we thought it best to bar soldiers altogether."

Captain Nichols made the following comment in the course of a newspaper interview: "This is something new to me, and the sooner it is settled in the courts the better. It ought to be decided whether society is to respect and acknowledge the uniform of the Army and Navy. As long as they behave in a gentlemanly manner there can be no objection to their presence in public places. As for the uniforms being repulsive, that is bosh. I know of nothing more nasty than a sailor's suit, and there is certainly nothing indecent about the soldier's uniform. In my own case it was a misunderstanding on the part of the ticket seller."

Members of the G.A.R., Sons of Veterans and the Spanish War Veterans are considerably aroused over the discrimination against men in United States uniforms, and it is more than likely the courts of Washington will be called upon to define the status of the boys in blue.

### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

The following Revenue Cutter Service orders have been issued:

SEPT. 20.—1st Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder directed to resume duties on the Gresham.

First Lieut. A. J. Henderson granted twenty days' leave to commence Oct. 5.

Second Asst. Engr. J. T. Carr granted thirty days' leave to commence Oct. 1.

SEPT. 21.—Chief Engr. J. R. Dally assigned to duty as inspector for machinery of No. 15, R.C.S. building at the works of the Pusey and Jones Company, at Wilmington, Del.

SEPT. 22.—1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels granted ten days' leave on account of sickness.

SEPT. 24.—Chief Engr. L. T. Jones granted ten days' leave to commence Oct. 6.

Capt. F. M. Munger, Capt. W. F. Kilgore and Chief Engr. F. E. Owen constituted a board to appraise the Grant.

SEPT. 26.—2d Lieut. F. R. Shoemaker granted thirty days' leave.

SEPT. 27.—Chief Engr. Hermann Kotschmar ordered to Newport News and Norfolk, Va., on inspection duty.

Capt. D. P. Foley ordered to proceed to New York city on official business.

Competitive examinations will be held in New York city on Oct. 10 for appointments to cadetships in the United States Revenue Cutter Service. Candidates must not be less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four years old, unmarried and physically sound. The mental examination is about the same as that for West Point or Annapolis and may be readily undertaken by the average high school graduate. Fifteen or twenty appointments will be made. Young men desiring to take this examination should apply immediately to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C., inclosing testimonials as to character. Other information may be had of Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr., at the Barge office, New York city.

### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Lieut. W. E. Atlee. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATON—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. New York.

ITASCA—At Arundel Cove, Md. Repairing.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. On Alaska cruise.

MACKINAC—Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr. New York.

MANNING—Lieut. W. W. Joyner. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. New York.

MORRILL—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. G. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. On Alaska cruise.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. On Alaska cruise.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. At Baltimore, Md.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. T. D. Walker. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WYONA—Capt. A. F. E. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Jersey City, N.J.

### BORN.

BISHOP.—At Manila, P.I., Sept. 9, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. A. H. Bishop, 1st U.S. Inf.

CHASE.—At Havana, Cuba, Sept. 4, 1906, a son to the wife of Lieut. Gilbert Chase, U.S.N. He has been christened Gilbert Chase Y. Culmell.

CHISWELL.—At Wilmington, N.C., Sept. 18, 1906, to Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, and Mrs. Chiswell, a son.

DOWD.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 14, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dowd, a daughter. Mr. Dowd was formerly second lieutenant in the 10th U.S. Cav.

ERICKSON.—A daughter to Lieut. and Mrs. Hjalmar Erickson, 7th U.S. Inf., at Helena, Mont., on Sept. 20, 1906.

STOKES.—At Chester, S.C., Sept. 15, 1906, a son, to the wife of Capt. M. B. Stokes, 10th U.S. Inf.

THOMPSON.—To the wife of Lieut. George S. Thompson, Phil. Scouts, a son, at Catobato, Mind., P.I., July 30, 1906.

WRIGHT.—At Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1906, to Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Wright, a daughter.

YOPP.—At Madison Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1906, to Battalion Sergt. Major Frank J. Yopp, 23d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Yopp, a son, Charles Joseph.

### MARRIED.

BERKELEY-PHILLIPS.—At Shepherdstown, W. Va., Sept. 12, 1906, Capt. Randolph Carter Berkeley, U.S.M.C., and Miss Carrie Phillips, daughter of Pay Insp. J. S. Phillips, U.S.N.

PIER-DALLY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 24, 1906, Miss Lenora Adams Dally, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mortimer Dally, to Mr. Frederick Pier.

POND-WEBSTER.—At Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1906, Capt. George B. Pond, 20th U.S. Inf., and Miss Winifred Webster.

ROSE-PATTON.—At Pontiac, Ill., Sept. 20, 1906, Lieut. William H. Rose, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Marie Patton.

VERNIER-SELFRIDGE.—At Magnolia, Mass., Sept. 22, 1906, Miss Susan M. Selfridge, daughter of the late Capt. James R. Selfridge, U.S.N., to Mr. Walter Vernier.

WILSON-LEWIS.—At Plattsburg, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1906, Lieut. George K. Wilson, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Clara Lewis.

### DIED.

KOBBE.—At his summer home, Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 21, 1906, Philip Ferdinand, son of the late William A. Kobbe, and brother of Major Gen. William A. Kobbe, U.S.A., in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Funeral private. Interment in Greenwood.

LUSK.—At Sandy Hook, N.J., Sept. 26, 1906, Lieut. Col. James L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

MATHEWS.—At St. Louis, Mo., September 16, Mrs. Yerba Hewitt Mathews, widow of John W. Mathews, and mother of Lieut. Laurance O. Mathews, 6th U.S. Inf., and of the wife of Lieut. Allen W. Gullion, 2d U.S. Inf.

McLAREN.—On Sept. 20, 1906, at Lawrenceville, N.J., Elizabeth Green, wife of Chaplain Donald McLaren, U.S.N., retired. Interment at Princeton Sept. 22.

RUGER.—At Devil's Lake, N.D., Sept. 12, 1906, Dr. H. H. Ruger, brother of Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U.S.A., retired.

SHELDON.—At Lakewood, N.J., Sept. 23, 1906, Brevet Major Henry L. Sheldon, formerly an assistant surgeon in both the Army and Navy.

WOOD.—At Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., Sept. 24, 1906, Pharmacist Francis Wood, U.S.N.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Brevet Major David Wilson, commanding the 2d Battery, N.Y., announces that dismounted drills will commence on Oct. 2, the platoons being organized and drilling as below mentioned: 1st Platoon, Lieutenants Sherry and Berry, Tuesdays; 2d Platoon, Lieutenants O'Reyan and Barrett, Thursdays. Pistol practice on Saturdays. Drills during the current month will be devoted to dismounted instruction and guard duty. Schools of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers will be held each night after drill. Major Wilson congratulates the members of the battery upon the events occurring in 1906, and says: "The selection by the U.S. Government for the issue of the first new modern battery with a complete set of new equipments to our organization, is certainly a source of gratification and pleasure. The field service granted by the State authorities at Van Cortlandt Park and the prospect of the plans being speedily approved for the new armory is certainly an incentive for the study and devotion to drills during the present drill season in order that we may be prepared for the proposed field service in 1907. To stimulate recruiting three battery badges will be presented to the members securing the greatest number of recruits during the drill season of 1906-07. The percentage of attendance and attendance at State camp will be considered in determining the result. Badges will be presented to the members performing 100 per cent. duty from Oct. 1, 1906, to Sept. 30, 1907. A prompt compliance with orders and a faithful performance of duty will be demanded from every member of the battery hereafter."

Paragraph 100 of an "Act concerning the militia of New Jersey," approved May 16, 1906, provides " \* \* \* re-enlistments may be for one year; provided, such re-enlistment is made within fifteen days from the date of discharge." Adjutant General Brientall states that as so much of the provision of this paragraph as refers to re-enlistment seems to be misunderstood or not complied with, attention is especially directed thereto, and must be complied with. It is ordered that all returns for re-enlistment that do not comply with the limit of time provided for re-enlistment will be considered and entered of record as an enlistment for three years, notwithstanding previous service, and upon such entry of record no change of period for which the soldier enlisted (re-enlisted) will be considered or allowed.

Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the District of Columbia National Guard, in issuing instructions for the coming drill season, announces that the season of practical work for the Infantry arm is divided into two periods. The course for the first period, which terminates Dec. 15, 1906, will embrace the Infantry Drill Regulations to paragraph 221, and Firing Regulations for Small Arms, Part III, Chapters I and II. The company commanders are charged with the arrangements of the drills in such a manner as to arouse and sustain the interest of the men. The brigade rifle team skirmish match will be held Saturday, Oct. 6. It is open to teams of six from each regiment, battalion and 1st Battery, Field Art.

An international rifle match has been arranged between the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, Canada, and the 74th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. These two regiments have exchanged many courtesies and the match will add to the friendly rivalry between the two organizations. The match is to be held the third week in October when the team of ten men from the 74th Regiment will go to Toronto and try conclusions with their Canadian brethren. The conditions of the match call for shooting at 500, 600 and 800 yards. Each man will be allowed one shot for sighting and seven shots for record. The 74th Regiment team having won the State match at Creedmoor, Aug. 4, 1906, against all the regiments of the State, can fairly claim to represent the State of New York in this match. Plans are under way to have a return match between the same regiments to be held in the vicinity of Buffalo some time next year.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces that permission is granted the following organizations to participate in the parade incident to the dedication of the new capitol building at Harrisburg, on Thursday, Oct. 4, 1906. A provisional brigade of infantry, under command of Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, will be made up, consisting of three provisional regiments of infantry, one from each brigade, as follows: A provisional regiment from the 1st Brigade, under command of Col. Wendell P. Bowman, 1st Regiment Infantry, to consist of three companies from each of the following regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th Regiments, to be selected by the respective regimental commanders. A provisional regiment from the 2d Brigade, under command of Col. Willis J. Hulings, 16th Regiment Infantry, to consist of three companies from the 16th Regiment, three companies from the 18th Regiment, and two companies from each of the 5th, 10th and 14th Regiments. A provisional regiment from the 3d Brigade, under command of Col. Charles M. Clements, 12th Regiment Infantry, to consist of three companies from the 4th Regiment



three companies from the 9th Regiment, and two companies from each of the 8th, 12th and 13th Regiments, to be selected by the respective regimental commanders. The C.O., Governor's Troop, will report with his troop, mounted, to the major general commanding division, for escort duty.

The monitor Puritan arrived in Washington, D.C., Sept. 24, after a week's cruise in Chesapeake and around the Virginia Capes with the naval battalion of the District of Columbia on board. Comdr. S. W. Stratton, commanding the naval militia, pronounced the cruise the most successful ever made by the battalion.

A new battery of the latest 3-inch guns has been received by the 3d Battery, N.G.N.Y., Captain Rasquin, from the War Department. They will take the place of the Colt automatic rapid-fire guns which will be turned into the State authorities. Now the question comes up, what will be done with these splendid automatic guns? As the Army has ordered machine gun platoons to be organized in the Infantry regiments, why not distribute the guns as far as they will go to regiments in different parts of the State.

The annual State rifle competition of the Massachusetts Militia was concluded at Wakefield, Sept. 22, and the team from the 6th Infantry was the winner. The scores at the close of the match in order of merit were as follows: 6th Infantry, 1903; 2d Infantry, 1896; 8th Infantry, 1844; naval brigade, 1813; Corps of Coast Artillery, 1771; 1st Corps of Cadets, 1718; 5th Infantry, 1708; 9th Infantry, 1615; 2d Corps of Cadets, 1558. While the competition was close between the two leaders, there was a difference of 445 points between the first and last teams. During the whole contest the rain was incessant, making the conditions very distressing for the contestants.

The new armory of the 71st N.Y. is proving a great attraction to young men who have a fondness for military and athletics. The splendid building has all the features of a first class club and additions beside. There are bowling alleys, billiard tables, rifle and pistol ranges, shower baths, gymnasium, library, amusement hall, etc., and the large drill floor, after drills, can be used for games. A number of the companies have commenced the decorations of their parlors, and these will be very handsome. Co. B has thus far qualified 105 marksmen. Of these forty-nine are sharpshooters and twenty-four are experts. The company has a full membership, with a waiting list. The organization of the new Company M is progressing rapidly, and it will be mustered in, it is expected, before the opening of the new armory on Nov. 27. 2d Lieut. James Eben has been elected first lieutenant, vice Sheppard, resigned.

Considerable interest is manifest among military athletes over plans now under consideration for a dual athletic meet between members of the 22d N.Y., Manhattan, and the 1st Regiment of Chicago. It is proposed that the 22d Regiment athletes go to Chicago this fall and that the Chicago men come to New York next spring and compete in the 22d Regiment armory. In Co. K Louis H. Grief has been unanimously elected second lieutenant, and it is believed that he will make a very efficient officer. Co. E will hold a dance at the armory Oct. 17. Colonel Hotchkiss announces that drills will be resumed on Oct. 1. Recruits will be instructed by Lieutenants Johnson and Ross.

The first review of the 23d N.Y. this season will be by Major Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A. No date has yet been set for the function. As the regiment will, in the future, be permanently formed with three battalions, an election for a third major will be held on Oct. 8.

First Lieut. John F. Ready, 54th Inf., Iowa National Guard, is authorized to attend a course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Des Moines, Ia.

#### 7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

With the arrival of the team of riflemen from the Queen's Westminster Volunteers of London at New York on Sept. 24, the biggest sporting event in military circles since the Sea Girt tournament, is now on. The team which is to shoot against a team from the 7th Regiment at Creedmoor, was met at the steamer pier by a committee of 7th Regiment officers, including Lieut. C. O. Toussaint, who had charge of the reception, and without any delay in inspecting baggage the visitors were taken in automobiles to the Hotel Astor, where they were met by Colonel Appleton, of the 7th, and other officers and received their friends.

The English party consisted of the following: Capt. E. F. Ward and Capt. M. L. Porter of the King's Royal Rifles, the latter a graduate of the Royal Military College, who served in the siege of Ladysmith; Capt. E. B. Glasier, Lieut. Stanley C. Probyn, M.A., Lieut. E. R. Bird, Lieut. T. R. Low, Lieut. A. Moy, Lieut. A. E. Southall, Q.M.; Sergt. W. M. Powers, and Rifleman H. A. Schmidt, all of the Westminster, and Col. Sir Howard Vincent, who arrived some time in advance of the party. The members of the team are: Capt. Montagu Shattock, team captain; team and reserves—Sergeant, Marksmen Edmund Tyrrell; lance corporal, Marksmen A. G. Fulton; marksmen, Frederick C. Sheppard, C. Gill, H. Stocker and R. de Rupe Roche; bugler, Marksmen W. A. Hallis, and marksmen scout, Frank C. Thompson.

In the afternoon the Englishmen made a pilgrimage to the tomb of General Grant and placed on the sarcophagus a wreath with the following inscription: "To the Honored Memory of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Rifleman, Patriot, Statesman, from the Queen's Westminster Volunteers of His Britannic Majesty Edward VII., the Peacemaker. 'Let There Be Peace.' There is Peace between all the Anglo-Saxon Races. May it endure forever."

On the night of Sept. 25 the English visitors and guests were enjoyably entertained at a mess dinner at the armory of the 7th, at which Colonel Appleton presided. It was certainly a happy event, and among the guests were Gen. C. F. Roe and G. M. Smith, and Col. N. B. Thurston, N.Y.; Col. R. L. Howze, U.S.A.; Capt. W. T. Johnson, 15th U.S. Cav., and Gen. E. A. McAlpin.

The match will be one of the most important events in the history of the 7th as well as rifle shooting, as it is not often that British riflemen visit our shores.

The matches between the teams will be shot at Creedmoor on Oct. 2 and 3. There will be six men on a side, firing fifteen shots per man at 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards. On the first day the ranges to be shot over will be 500 and 600 yards, and on the last day 800 and 1,000 yards. Col. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., commandant of cadets, West Point, and Captain Ward, of the King's Royal Rifles, will act as umpires, and Gen. Charles E. Roe, commanding the N.Y.N.G., will referee the match. For the convenience of the regiment and its friends a special train will leave the foot of East Thirty-fourth street each day at 12:20 p.m. Special tickets, good on this train only, may be purchased at the railroad ticket office at reduced rates. The 71st Regiment has kindly placed its club house at Creedmoor at the disposal of the committee, and it will be used for the accommodation of ladies. The 7th Regiment club house will be given over to the exclusive use of the English team. The regimental band will be in attendance on the second day. Every provision that circumstances will permit will be made for the comfort of those attending the match.

In the match at Bisle, England, in 1905, the Englishmen defeated the 7th Regiment team by just ten points. The aggregate score of the Queen's Westminster was 1,490 points, and the 7th Regiment was 1,480. The best shot on the English team of last year was unable to be present to shoot in the coming match. The English team was at once provided with quarters on the range at Creedmoor and given every facility for practice. The big regimental review and reception in honor of the Queen's Westminster will be held at the 7th Regiment armory on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 4, the day following the close of the match. The challenge shield will be presented the winning team on that occasion. Although 6,000 tickets have been issued for the event, the demand for admission is by no means met, was at once provided with quarters on the range at Creedmoor and given every facility for practice. The big regimental review and reception in honor of the Queen's Westminster will be held at the 7th Regiment armory on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 4, the day following the close of the match. The challenge shield will be presented the winning team on that occasion. Although 6,000 tickets have been issued for the event, the demand for admission is by no means met.

An elaborate program of entertainment has been planned for the Englishmen, and they will have no reason to complain of any lack of American hospitality. They visited a swimming

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**All-White Flannels.** This includes a wide-range of silk-warp Saxony flannels in jacquard effects, checks, stripes, and conventional designs at 95c., \$1.00, \$1.25 per yard, as well as some standard plain white all-wool flannels at 55c., 65c., 75c., 90c., \$1.00 per yard.

In this department we also display a very attractive line of French and English Percales in new styles and colorings, as well as a wide assortment of Galateas for children's wear and French Taffeta Batiste for tailored waists.

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exhibition at the New York Athletic Club on Sept. 26, the New York Hippodrome on Sept. 27, and were dined by Mr. Richard H. Halsted on Sept. 28. The remainder of the entertainment program includes the following: Oct. 1, visit the Stock Exchange and Governors Island; Oct. 5, visit West Point; Oct. 6, visit Washington, and be presented to President Roosevelt; Oct. 7, trips about Washington; Oct. 8, return to New York and go to Hotel Astor.

#### 69TH N.Y.—COL. E. DUFFY.

Colonel Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., and his officers are busy making arrangements for the opening of the new armory which will be celebrated on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, Oct. 13. So many applications have been received from organizations, both in and out of the city, to participate with the regiment in the ceremonies, that it has been impossible to accept all the invitations, as there is not sufficient room either in the old armory or the new to provide for them all. The military organizations which will be in the line of escort are the 7th Regiment and the 1st and 2d Batteries of the New York National Guard, and the 9th Regiment of Massachusetts. Then there will be the veterans of the 69th Regiment and the veterans of the Irish Brigade and various Irish societies.

The 9th Massachusetts will arrive in New York on Friday evening, Oct. 12, and will be met at the Grand Central depot by the officers of the 69th Regiment and escorted to the old armory, where the 69th will also be assembled to receive the Boston visitors. The officers of the 69th will entertain the officers of the 9th Massachusetts, and the men of the latter command will be entertained by the men of the 69th and shown the sights of the city during Friday night.

At 2 p.m. on Oct. 13 the 69th Regiment and other parading bodies will form at the old armory, and then take up the march for the new armory at 26th street and Lexington avenue. The line of march will be from the old armory to Waverly Place, where Mayor McClellan will be taken under escort. From there the route will be up Fifth avenue to Fortieth street, to Madison avenue, to Twenty-sixth street, to the new armory. It is hoped to have Governor Higgins and other prominent persons review the parade at the Union League Club.

The formal exercises will begin as soon as the regiment and its guests reach the new armory. Judge Fitzgerald will preside, Archbishop Farley will offer prayer, and the Mayor will formally turn the armory over to Colonel Duffy. It is expected that Governor Higgins and staff will also be present, and among others invited are General Roe and staff, Generals Smith, McLeer, Lloyd and Pettibone, and staffs, and the field officers of all the military organizations of the State. The heads of all the city departments have also been invited. In the evening there will be a band concert, and the regiment will keep open house to give its numerous friends an opportunity of going over the new building. On Sunday morning, Oct. 14, the 9th Regiment of Massachusetts and the 69th Regiment will attend mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and in the afternoon the visitors will be taken on a steamer for a trip around the harbor or up the Hudson.

Owing to delays in advertising for contracts for supplying furniture for the new armory, the new furniture will not be in place on the night the armory is opened. This is very much to be regretted, and the city officials having the matter in hand could have used considerably more enterprise than they did, especially in view of the fact that the 69th was the first regiment to apply for a new armory some twenty-five years ago, and the last to get one. The present building, which the regiment has inhabited for such a long time, has been totally unfit for the quartering of troops, and the regiment has maintained its organization under the greatest obstacles. In view of this fact the least the city officials could have done was to have hastened all matters in connection with the new armory as rapidly as possible, but unfortunately some of them are of the opinion that "anything is good enough for soldiers"—an opinion that is far too common among some powers that be.

Co. F, of the 69th Regiment, Capt. P. J. Maguire, has voted to subscribe \$5 a man to defray the expenses incident to moving into the new armory, and also in entertaining members of the 9th Regiment of Boston. Co. F, of the 69th, will take care of Co. F, of the 9th. It has, with commendable enterprise, obtained automobiles in which the Boston visitors will be taken around the city. It has also invited Co. F, of the 7th Regiment, to be its guests at the opening of the armory, and the 7th men have accepted the invitation, and as there are many musical members among them, there will be an interesting vaudeville entertainment.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The withholding of the order authorizing the commander of the 1st Brigade, N.G.P., to designate a time for the election of a colonel in the 2d Infantry, is stirring up considerable bitterness in that regiment. The rumors are to the ef-

fect that the adjutant general is not satisfied with the material in the regiment from which to pick a proper commandant. The present regimental commandant is Lieut. Col. Hamilton Diston Turner, who attained his present rank in the 2d Infantry in a service beginning in 1884, as a private in Co. I, and successively as a corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, second lieutenant, captain and major. He commanded Co. I, 2d Penn. Vol. Inf., during the war with Spain.

The selection of the companies and officers to form the Provisional Brigade at the formal dedication of the magnificent new State capitol has been about concluded. If the weather is good there will be a first class display, as the Provisional Regiment of Infantry will be, generally, of picked men. That semi-military force, known as the State Constabulary, will also take part in the procession. It will be the first time Captain Groome has paraded his squadron of four troops for public display. The appearance of this excellent body of horse will impress the spectators very much. Their uniform is neat in appearance, and at the same time is built for the service in which it is worn. The mounts are also first class, and if it should happen in coming years that the State's soldiers are affield a magnificent regiment of Cavalry will be had by attaching the four troops of mounted police with the six troops of the Guard.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A. J. M.—The first trumpet call in the morning is the first or musicians' call, previous to reveille.

CONSTANT READER.—If you served ten years in the Navy, and have not been discharged for misconduct nor deserted during or subsequent to the period comprising the said ten years of service, and shall present a certificate of a Navy medical officer showing your disability, you will, upon application, be ordered before a board of three naval officers which will report to the Department whether your condition entitles you to relief, and if so, the amount; such amount not to exceed \$8 per month. (See Sec. 4757, Revised Statutes.) The fact of non-continuous service does not bar a claimant. Proper blanks are furnished by the Bureau of Navigation upon applicant's request.

KNASPETE asks: I enlisted April 15, 1898, in the 6th Artillery; served one year within the borders of the States and two years in Hawaii where we continued to draw twenty per cent. extra for war or foreign service pay. Do these two years count double on retirement, making a credit of five years for my three of Army service? And with four years in the naval service I would have nine years toward retirement under the new law combining all branches of the Service for retirement, would I not? If I should be appointed a warrant officer in the Navy at the end of another year, what pay would I get? Does all service in either branch count in computing the pay of a warrant officer? Answer: The act for the retirement of enlisted men of the Navy provides that active service in the Navy, Army or Marine Corps during the Civil or Spanish-American War shall be counted as double time in computing the necessary thirty years. If you were in the 6th Artillery from April 21, 1898, when the Spanish War commenced, until April 11, 1899, when it closed, such service would be counted double. You would receive pay as of the third three years' service, i.e., \$1,400 at sea, \$1,300 on shore, and \$900 on leave or waiting orders. All service in either Army, Navy or Marine Corps counts in computing pay. No double time will be allowed for war service. There is no provision in the law for computing double time for service rendered subsequent to April 11, 1899.

ANXIOUS.—Information is wanted of James A. Skidmore, who served in Battery K, 3d U.S. Artillery in 1898, and after being discharged from the Army was employed as a packer in the Philippines on pack train No. 4 at Guinobatan, Albay Province. He was last heard from June 21, 1901. Address Mrs. James Skidmore, 1533 South Noble street, Anderson, Ind.

W. J. H.—The total enlisted strength of the U.S.A., according to the record of Aug. 20, 1906, was 67,581.

J. B.—The poems of Will Stockes have all appeared in the Army and Navy Journal at different times, extending over a number of years. They are not published in book form.

F. H. H.—The C.O. of a National Guard regiment can make any changes in the non-com. staff he deems necessary. He can reduce them to the ranks or make any change in their positions he thinks advisable.

J. E. C.—1st Lieut. Garrison Ball, Art. Corps, U.S.A., resigned from the Army Dec. 14, 1903. He was a native of New York, and after serving in the 201st N.Y. Volunteers in 1898, and the 26th U.S. Vol. Infantry in 1899, to May, 1901, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps of the U.S. Army.

W. J. W.—What is my number on the eligible list for appointment as post commissary sergeant? Answer: The War Department will not make public the information you desire.



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### NORTH DAKOTA TROOPS AT FORT RUSSELL.

We publish below extracts from the official report of Inspector and Judge Advocate General M. A. Hildreth, of the North Dakota National Guard, on the troops from his State which took part in the Army maneuver camp near Fort Russell, Wyo., in August last, which will be read with a great deal of interest. General Hildreth says in part:

Four hundred and thirty-five officers and men were taken over a route of more than 1,000 miles to Islay, Wyo., and from Aug. 5 to 13, 1906, acted conjointly with the Regular troops assembled at that point. The two battalions with a detachment of twenty men from Battery A, of Lisbon, under command of Lieutenant Curtis, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps were placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Truman. The 1st Battalion was commanded by Major John H. Fraine and the 2d by Major Ingvald Berg. The two battalions were made up of the following companies:

A, of Bismarck, 1st Lieutenant McCormick; B, of Fargo, Captain Grafton; C, of Grafton, while nominally under the command of Captain Tharaldson, was broken up and the men distributed among the other organizations, and thus the company lost the benefit to be derived of being under its own immediate officers; G, of Valley City, Captain Henry; H, of Jamestown, Captain Wright; I, of Wahpeton, Captain McKean; K, of Dickinson, Captain Phelan; L, of Hillsboro, Captain Boyd, and M, of Ellendale, commanded by Captain Sears.

Notwithstanding the importance of this trip the railway company had placed at the disposal of the State authorities the very poorest of cars. There was but one in the whole train that was fit for troops. The service by the railway companies was entirely inadequate and inefficient, and in view of the enormous prices paid to these corporations, there is no justification for the manner in which they treated the State authorities in furnishing these cars.

The discipline was bad, and never will reach a high state of efficiency until better example is set by the officers of this regiment. A second lieutenant of Co. L, while officer of the guard on the way to Islay, was drunk and incapacitated from performing his duty. It is useless to expect that the National Guardsmen will ever reach a point of decent discipline when the officers that are over him are drunk and disorderly, unevill and discourteous to their superiors. There were many instances of men taking upon the train liquors, and in some cases many of them were in a condition of intoxication. Men frequently left the cars with their coats unbuttoned, and paid little or no attention to the saluting of their superior officers, and in two or three notable instances were actually disrespectful to their company commanders. However, I am glad to acknowledge that this lack of discipline gradually wore off and improved as the men got settled down to their business, and officers found out what they were to do, but Colonel Truman is absolutely deficient as a disciplinarian. He has not the slightest appreciation of the necessity of maintaining the proper and just respect between the enlisted man and the officer. His whole idea of handling troops is to get over any given proposition as easy as he can, and the discipline of the regiment would have been intolerable had not such officers as Major Fraine, Captain Boyd and others insisted on making officers and men pay some attention to the performance of their duties. When it comes to handling troops in the field Colonel Truman is a fairly good and efficient officer, but so far as the administrative and executive duties growing out of the encampment of a regiment are concerned, he is a total failure.

One company was twenty minutes in getting out of its car in detraining at Islay; two other companies detrained in less than five minutes. The policing of the cars was fairly good. The men showed great enthusiasm to work well, but many of the officers and men were fresh from the desk and without muscles hardened by previous exercise in the open air.

The point of rendezvous for the camp was nearly twenty miles from Islay, in a mountainous country, but the territory is well adapted for the general maneuver of troops. The three essential elements for good camp ground—fine drainage, water and plenty of down timber—were here. The camp covered an extent of some six miles. The 11th U.S. Infantry, 29th U.S. Infantry, 8th Battalion of Field Artillery, 6th, 10th and 5th Cavalry, with two companies of the 28th Infantry, together with a company of the Signal Corps, detachment from the Hospital Corps, covered a wide range of territory, and offered an excellent opportunity to the average National Guardsman of meeting all the branches of the service, and becoming familiar with the mobilization of a large body of troops, there being over three thousand Regulars present.

For the first two or three days little or nothing was done. The days were warm, the nights cold, and no preparation had been made to furnish the men with straw or hay for their bed-ticks, and the sleeping on the ground with an inadequate supply of blankets by men that were not used to it, made life miserable. However, the question of furnishing straw or hay was taken up by Quartermaster Poole and Major Patterson, and resulted in a supply being furnished on the third day, so that this inconvenience was met.

Too little attention is paid at home stations to the essential instruction of the individual guardsman. He is taught to stand straight, to know the manual of arms, but he has little or no conception of guard duty, and the result of guard mount and the work of the men while on guard was disreputable. No other term can be applied to this branch of the service while in camp. The attention of the commanding officer was called to this inefficient work, and to the necessity of something being done, but no attention whatever was paid to these suggestions. It should be impressed upon men who go on guard that there is no branch of duty that they perform that calls for a higher degree of diligence or more faithfulness.

The discipline while in camp was far from being what it should have been, too much attention being paid to the "enemy booze." The one thing that will destroy the efficiency of an officer or a soldier as quick almost as gunpowder and lead. The National Guardsman oftentimes looks upon camp life as a tour of pleasure and a "joy forever." If his company commander is inclined to drink out of the same bottle with him he rejoices in the fact that he is a most excellent fellow, but such a soldier when it comes to a matter of importance has a poor appreciation of his company commander, and often times has no respect for him. The companies that did inefficient service during this encampment were commanded by officers that were too convivial and social

with their men. The National Guard of North Dakota has never been subjected to the discipline that it should be. It is a grave mistake to assume that because a man is popular socially, he necessarily makes the best company commander. The company commander should be prepared at all times to regulate the affairs of his command that there will grow with each private and non-commissioned officer a respect for discipline and a desire to do all things well.

I have called the adjutant general's attention to the fact that a second lieutenant was drunk while en route. A private soldier in Company B threatened a non-commissioned officer with personal violence. He was placed under arrest, charges were preferred against him, but that was all there was of that. No court was convened that should have tried this individual. There are, however, in the National Guard of this State many earnest, faithful men, desirous of improving, anxious to learn, willing, and men of excellent character. But many of them were recruits without previous training, and it is useless to take men so far from their home stations for the important duties of a maneuver camp who have not been thoroughly trained in the School of the Soldier and the School of the Squad and Company at their home stations. The regiment took part in brigade drill and did fairly good work.

There were but few instances of sickness. One or two cases of heat prostration; few men with sore feet, and only one officer, Captain Grafton, incapacitated from performing his duty. This most efficient officer was deprived of handling his company by reason of the fact that he became afflicted by some poisonous weed while taking part in the advance guard on the first day.

The hospital corps, under Major Patterson and Captain Smith, did excellent work. The detachment of twenty men from Battery A, of Lisbon, although used with other commands as infantry, had many fine opportunities to witness the drill of the 9th and 12th Batteries of U.S. Artillery, and on one occasion the undersigned accompanied Lieutenant Curtis and the non-commissioned officers and was present at target practice by the 9th, under command of Capt. T. E. Merrill, U.S.A.

My thanks are due this efficient officer for many courtesies extended and much information furnished to the lieutenant and his non-commissioned officers, and here I desire to say that the thanks of this department are due to the many Regular officers, who, by kindly suggestions and otherwise, endeavored to impart as much information as possible to our officers and men, and especially do I desire to call the adjutant general's attention to the splendid work that was done by Lieut. W. H. Waldon, 29th U.S. Inf., who gave valuable instruction in map drawing, scale reading to the officers on several occasions, and I personally desire to thank him in this report for his most efficient work.

The attention of the adjutant general is called particularly to the fact that no good result can come from attaching men who have no interest in the National Guard, except for an excursion or outing, and who are enlisted for a short time before such occasions. There were several instances where men were put into the quartermaster and commissary department either because they had some political pull, or were to be paid off for some political debt, who were absolutely inefficient to discharge their duties. They were saucy and impudent, and some of them got the reputation (whether they deserved it or not) of being light fingered. No one should be enlisted in the National Guard for camp purposes or put into any one of the departments unless it is intended they should remain in the service, and in good faith.

What is the value of a maneuver camp? The State of North Dakota is fortunate in having a most excellent camping ground, well situated, affording facilities for moving of troops on very nearly as large a scale as those that we took part in at Islay. The cost of maintaining the National Guard of this State is increasing. The assistance from the National Government that we are receiving demands something in return. It demands honest, conscientious work on the part of officers and men. Honest returns of property, care of property, and the imparting of such instruction as will prepare the emergency soldier for action when the Government demands his service.

Assuming that the same amount of money that was used to transport the troops to Fort Russell was used upon our own State camping ground, and that two companies of Regular troops had been thrown into camp with the regiment, I am thoroughly convinced that as much good might have been obtained from the money expended in the home camp as from the joint maneuvers. My first objection to joint maneuvers lies in the fact that the distance was too great to travel; four days were spent in moving to and from the point of rendezvous; three days more were occupied in work that should have been done at home stations, so that in fact there were only five days for actual work. The work done was largely in the nature of movements that might have been executed and carried out at the camping ground at Devils Lake, and with the saving of many thousands of dollars to the State, which could have been used in the purchase of equipment, improvement of grounds and many matters for the comfort and improvement of the regiment generally.

While it is of great value for troops to be thrown in with Regular soldiers, yet there is no reason why two companies or a battalion of Regulars could not be procured to take part in out State encampment for a period of not less than ten days, and greater results in the instruction of men would, in my judgment, follow.

I recommend that the training of the National Guard of this State be confined to its own State encampments, with such assistance of the Regular Army as may be had, either by procuring two companies or a battalion to act in harmony with our State encampments, particular attention being paid to target practice, the instruction of camp hygiene and to battle formation.

General Hildreth praises the work of the following officers at camp who came under his observation: Major J. H. Fraine, Major I. Berg, Major Patterson, Capt. T. H. Poole, Capt. B. G. Boyd, Capt. Earl R. Searles, Lieutenants Thompson, Osborn and Mandruff; 1st Lieutenant Lewis and 1st Lieut. Thomas McCormick.

I recommend that Battery A be mustered out of the service or be made an infantry company. That the office of chief of supply be abolished and merged into one department under a quartermaster, with the rank of major. That company commanders be required to inspect their companies at least once a month, and to check up their property returns and report all deficiencies to the adjutant general at the end of each month. I also recommend, for the purpose of hardening the men for the next encampment getting them ready to do good work, that orders issue for practice marches, covering at least ten miles each week, for six weeks preceding the next State encampment. That attention be paid to target practice, and that the adjutant general's department, with the permission of the Governor, provide for holding contests between different battalions and company organizations as an incentive to this work. My thanks are due to Gen. C. Williams, U.S.A., commanding the division, and to other officers of the Regular Army, for many courtesies extended.

### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Sept. 16, 1906.

The Presidio of Monterey has been quite gay for the past few months. The competition brought quite a crowd of visitors to the post and to Del Monte. The two companies of the 10th Infantry, from Honolulu, under the command of Major Van Vliet, were with us for one month. Mrs. Van Vliet and children visited Mrs. Krug during the competitions. Major and Mrs. Van Vliet are very charming people, and were much entertained while here.

Mrs. S. P. Adams gave a number of handsome dinners during the month, and was very much admired at Del Monte and Monterey. Mrs. Richardson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Estes, and a number of bridge parties and luncheons have been given in her honor. Mrs. Webster, of the 20th Infantry, gave a delightful luncheon last week; covers were laid for eight. Mrs. Lewis entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Armsby, Miss Armsby and Miss Anderson, who are summering at Del Monte. Mrs. Estes gave a delightful card party in honor of her sister, Mrs. Richardson.

## Why Doctors Say "Drink Pabst Beer"

Careful inquiry shows that doctors, in perhaps the large majority of cases, prescribe Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer because they know of its absolute purity and positive cleanliness. "It is the cleanest and richest beer in the world," says one leading doctor. "I have visited all the breweries of importance in this country, and I must say that for absolute cleanliness and food value there is no beer to equal

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I prescribe it in my practice and drink it myself." Pabst is the perfectly aged beer. Not a bottle or a keg ever leaves the brewery until fully aged and mellow, perfect in age, purity and strength.

Mrs. Adams gave a bridge luncheon to twenty-four of her friends. It was served in seven courses, and after each course two ladies from each table "progressed" to the next. After lunch bridge was played for two hours. Prizes were won by Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Estes. Mrs. Richardson was the guest of honor.

Mrs. Pardee is a welcome addition to our garrison. Mrs. Wilson gave a bridge party last week in honor of Mrs. Richardson, and her party was a great success. Mrs. Clements and Miss Clements, who have been guests in the post for several months, will leave in October for their home in Alabama, much to our regret. Miss Clements is a fine horsewoman and the best swimmer at the Del Monte baths this season. Admiral and Mrs. Trilley have a pretty home in Pacific Grove, and Mrs. Trilley gave a delightful bridge party last week for Mrs. McIver. Mrs. Trilley passed pencils and slips of paper and requested that each lady should vote for the most popular lady at the Presidio of Monterey. Mrs. S. P. Adams received the most votes and was given a lovely prize.

The troops are expected home this week from American lake, much to the delight of everyone. X.X.X.

### FLAG DAY AT PARANG.

Parang, Mindanao, P.I., Aug. 14, 1906.

The headquarters, band and six companies of the 19th Infantry serving at this post on Monday, Aug. 13, celebrated flag day in a very pleasant manner. A most interesting program of field sports occupied a greater part of the morning. Every event was contested with great spirit and enthusiasm.

The ceremony of the day was held at noon. The battalions were formed and marched to the flag staff, and at exactly 12 o'clock the command, under Col. J. F. Huston, 19th Inf., saluted the flag as it was unfurled for the first time from the new flag staff. The band played the National anthem and a National salute was fired. Upon completion of the salute Chaplain Samuel Smith, 19th Inf., said an appropriate prayer. The ceremony was closed by the band playing "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

By a strange coincidence the flag staff in the old post, which has been used up to the present time, was destroyed by lightning a few days ago.

There was a baseball game in the afternoon and in the evening the officers of the garrison entertained at a dance which was held in the spacious quarters of the commanding officer, Colonel Huston. The dance was attended by a number of people from posts in the department, including Zamboanga, Malabang and Cotabato.

The post of Parang is gradually assuming the proportions of a regimental post. Six of the new barracks are now occupied and one more is nearing completion. The new 125-bed hospital was occupied for the first time last week. Contracts have been let for the water and sewerage system, and work has been begun on the dock.

### FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Sept. 18, 1906.

The War Department is now engaged in securing options on land whereon to establish the proposed brigade post. W. H. Payne, Jr., of Chattanooga, is representing the Government in the preliminary arrangements and has already secured options on more than 12,000 acres at a rate that it is believed the Department will approve. The tract of land under advisement begins at the east boundary of Chickamauga Park and extends eastward and southward several miles.

Messames Chase, Goldman and Caldwell were the guests of Gen. J. W. Bubb at luncheon on Lookout mountain Monday. Brig. Gen. Peter J. A. Cleary, retired, has been the guest of friends in Chattanooga. Lieut. Charles J. Nelson, 17th Inf., wife and little daughter, who have been occupying quarters in Fort Oglethorpe, have returned to Fort McPherson. Capt. Charles J. Symmonds and family have rejoined the regiment after an absence of about four years. Captain Symmonds being on a detail in Maine. Before coming to Fort Oglethorpe Mrs. Symmonds and the children, Robert and Katherine, spent some weeks with Mrs. Symmonds's father, Col. Carl D. Thomas, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Lieut. Charles W. VanWay reported for duty Saturday. Mrs. Edward Anderson and son, Edwin, have returned from New York, where they spent the summer. Mr. and Mrs. James Burroughs entertained Major Charles F. Mason, Med. Dept., from Washington, at dinner during the week. Capt. R. E. L. Michie, 12th Cav., now on duty in Washington, was a welcome visitor here last week.

### FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Sept. 19, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. Miller arrived at Fort Flagler on Wednesday, and have gotten comfortably settled in their new quarters. Lieut. Officers Hope, who is enjoying a three months' leave, was a visitor at Fort Flagler during the week. Lieut. C. E. T. Lull left Fort Worden on Thursday to take several prisoners to Vancouver Barracks and from there to Alcatraz Island. Mrs. Melville Waterhouse, after a short stay in the garrison, left on Tuesday for Fort Wright, Wash., where she will visit friends for two weeks. Lieut. C. C. Burt, who has been on leave for some time, arrived here on Saturday.

The events and the winners for the field day sports of Sept. 17 were: 100-yard dash, Pvt. Shugert, 30th Co., C.A.; 220-yard dash, Pvt. Smith, 30th Co.; wheelbarrow race, Pvt. Jones, 62d Co.; three-legged race, Ptes. Gruber and Martin, 30th Co.; pole vault, Pvt. Sorenson, 30th Co.; bayonet race, Pvt. Cordwell, 108th Co.; relay race, 108th Co., C.A. Judges: Chaplain Easterbrook, Captains Reeder and Newton; timekeepers, Lieutenant Masteller and Dr. Cass; Lieutenant Rorebeck starter.



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#### A FAMOUS CAVALRY RAID.

"A thousand mile race with five thousand starters," is the title of an article in Fretwood's Monthly, Nashville, Tenn., written by Theodore A. F. Allen, 7th Ohio Cav., and brevet colonel, U.S.V. It is the story of the bold raid made into the State of Ohio during the Civil War by the Confederate troopers, under Morgan. The extracts from this interesting article which follow will give some idea of what a cavalry raid during the Civil War was like:

"If Morgan had been permitted to have gone one day longer he could have watered his horse in Lake Erie. This bold dash of the Confederate cavalry, persistently pursued by the Union horsemen, for a distance of about a thousand miles, reaching into and across the Northern States of Indiana and Ohio at the highest tide of the Civil War, was one of the most interesting and certainly one of the most picturesque events of the great war. Thousands and tens of thousands of citizens of Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio thronged the line of march taken by General Morgan and the pursuing forces under General Hobson.

"General Morgan and his chief lieutenant, Gen. Basil Duke, were exceedingly skilled in misleading the Union forces, and up to this time had been universally successful in their cavalry operations, and had effected great damage upon the railway lines supplying the Union armies in the field.

"General Hobson's pursuing column, of which my regiment, the 7th Ohio, cavalry, was a part, arrived at Vernon a few hours after Morgan's departure. We were now marching without rations, and in order to expedite our progress, telegrams were sent all over Indiana and Ohio, telling the Union people that 3,000 Union horsemen were in pursuit of Morgan, and asking the citizens to feed us, that we might not be delayed in preparing and cooking our rations. The citizens of Indiana received us with the greatest joy and enthusiasm and from the time of our arrival on Indiana soil until the end of the march in Eastern Ohio, a distance of about 300 miles, our line of march was between two lines of patriotic people, occupying each side of the road, men, women and children laden with good things for us to eat, mostly fried chicken. Spring chickens were then just ripe, and, in truth and literally, there were 600 miles of fried chicken for us. All the soldier had to do was to fill his stomach and his haversack; the enthusiastic citizens did the rest. Without this impromptu rationing of the troops by the women it is almost certain that General Hobson could not have carried his 3,000 troopers through to success in overtaking, defeating and capturing Morgan's raiders.

"During the entire raid the forces under Morgan and Hobson numbered about 5,000 men, starting with 5,000 horses, but many of these horses gave out, and were abandoned on the roadside, the riders securing remounts from the country through which they traveled. It would be entirely safe to state that the men of Morgan's and Hobson's commands employed on this expedition not less than 25,000 horses, averaging five horses to each soldier.

"General Morgan's command was probably the best mounted light cavalry that ever existed, and while Morgan's command obtained many remounts, they seldom abandoned the well-bred horses that they brought with them from Kentucky, but allowed them to travel light, and used them only in great emergencies. Morgan's men had many of the best blooded horses of Kentucky, horses capable of long and rapid marches, and in justice to General Morgan and his officers it must be said they handled their men and horses with superb skill.

"It was on this raid that General Morgan established

the world's record for moving cavalry. The longest march made by Morgan's men at one stretch was nearly 100 miles in thirty hours, being the march he made from a point in Indiana west of Cincinnati, passing in the rear of Cincinnati, to Williamsburg, Ohio. There are many individual horses that can march 100 miles in thirty hours, but the speed of a column of cavalry is not measured by the speed of its fastest and best horses, but by the speed of the slowest horses. Furthermore, it was Morgan's task to keep his 2,000 horses in such a condition that they would be able to march 100 miles any day or every day that he might call on them for the effort, and this with only the briefest periods of rest, and with small rations. Morgan's men were not alone in having good horses. We also had good horses, hard as nails and tough as leather, horses that were seasoned by campaigning, and knew how to strike the pace of the column and keep it at an even gait day and night.

"In General Morgan's command, and also in General Hobson's, there were many horses that made the entire march from start to finish. On this expedition I rode my well-seasoned black mare over the entire route, and on our return to Kentucky, when I rode into camp at Stanford, after covering more than a thousand miles, this mare, 'Nellie,' after recognizing our old camp, pranced in sideways, saying to me without words, 'If there is one thing I like better than another it is these little thousand-mile excursions.'

"The Confederates lived entirely off the country, taking bread from the ovens, and meat from the family larders. They quenched their thirst with—

"Sometimes water, sometimes milk;  
Sometimes Apple Jack, fine as silk."

"General Hobson ordered the picked men and horses of three regiments, the 7th Ohio Cavalry, under Col. Israel Garrard; the 8th Michigan Cavalry, under Col. William P. Sanders, and the 2d Ohio Cavalry, all under the command of Col. A. V. Kautz, of the last named regiment, with two pieces of artillery, pushed forward to make a supreme effort, sparing neither man nor horse to bring Morgan to bay and compel him to fight before he could ford the Ohio river. This force of picked men tightened their belts, took up their saddle girths two holes and sprang into their saddles for the sixteenth consecutive all-night march on the evening of July 18. Col. A. V. Kautz, the commander of the flying column, was an officer of the Regular Army, who had previously commanded our brigade, and we were only too glad to follow his flag, which, we felt certain, would lead to victory.

"We had previously experienced the inspiring sight of an 'army with banners,' but the banners referred to were tame and colorless when compared with the battle scene spread before our eyes in our charge upon Morgan that July morning. Immediately after the stampede began, each one of Morgan's troopers began to unload the plunder carried on his horse. Boots, shoes, stockings, corsets, gloves, skates, sleigh bells and bird cages were scattered to the winds. Then the flying horsemen let loose their bolts of muslin and calico; holding one end, each Cavalryman let the whole hundred yards stream out behind him. The most gorgeous kaleidoscopic view imaginable would not serve to describe the retreat of this 'army with banners.' No road could accommodate such a confused mass of flying horsemen, and they spread across the narrowing valley. Across the upper end of the valley a stream came down out of the hills to the river, cutting its way through the plain in a deep gorge. Into this gorge plunged and piled the flying cavalry with their wagons and plunder, and our force close behind them. Some succeeded in getting beyond this sunken gorge to continue their flight, though many, dismounted and disabled, were captured here, while some halted a short distance beyond in the forest-clad hills to surrender rather than continue a hopeless flight.

"From the time of Morgan's landing on the Indiana side of the Ohio river until his defeat at Buffington Island, not less than 100,000 'Home Guards' were called out to 'suppress him.' One can but admire the skill and courage of Morgan and Duke, which enabled them to lead their 2,000 troopers on such a raid, baffling for so long the efforts of so many men to capture them."

#### RIFLE SHOOTING IN ENGLAND.

We published on Aug. 25 an account of the rifle meeting this year at the Bisley range in England, in which, it was stated, that the conditions this year cut the bulls-eye down to five inches, while two years ago it was twelve inches. A question was raised as to the accuracy of these figures, and our correspondent, "J. M.," who furnished them, writes in regard to the matter:

"My information was taken from the Weekly Dispatch and the Daily News, both London papers. There was considerable opposition to the movement for reducing the bull because it would mean a great reduction in the percentage of the highest possible, and that the bull was practically invisible to the naked eye or at best only showed an infinitesimal dot. According to all press reports up to date there has been all around grumbling at the innovation. But those in favor of it said that something had to be done because highest possibilities were getting far too numerous, as was instanced in one contest last year when over forty competitors succeeded in making fifty each, viz., ten shots at 600 yards. In the 500 yards, another competition, over thirty did the feat, also on several other contests, consequently a whole

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afternoon was wasted, as it were, in shooting off ties. Whether the 5-inch bull was confined solely and only to the 200-yard range I am unable to say, but the complaint of those opposed to the innovation was that such a small bull was well nigh invisible at the longer ranges, which I would take to be the 500 and 600-yard stages. A different target for the 200-yard from that in use in the 500 and 600-yard ranges in the first stage of the King's-prize would seem, to say the least, queer. I have not at hand a book of rules or papers with full details of the various contests, but I am aware that some very tall shooting has been made time and again, not only at Bisley, but all over the country, especially on the ranges used by the principal Midland volunteer regiment, in Warwickshire, the Lancashire Rifle Association, at Alcatraz, the Yorkshire ranges and those at Edinburgh and Glasgow. Time and again regimental teams (not county or state), at the 200, 500 and 600-yards, seven shots at each with twenty a side, have averaged above ninety. Some few months ago my old regiment, 2d R.B. Liverpool (old Liverpool Rifle Brigade), in a battalion shoot at Albear, right vs. left (as the commander used to give out on parade before moving off, one to five, right half battalion, six to ten, left half battalion, etc.), the contest was Queens Ranges, and conditions as above, twenty a side, the right half averaging each a fraction over ninety-one and the losers some over ninety.

"This was also beaten hollow some eighteen months ago by a similar regimental shoot of the famous Queens Edinburgh, far and away the best shooting regiment in Britain. In this the left half averaged over ninety-six per man, the right half over ninety-five, twenty a side; Ommundsen, this year's winner of the silver medal, if I am not mistaken, made 104 out of 105, commencing with an inner, followed by twenty consecutive bulls; eight men in all in that fine shooting regiment equaling and passing the 100 mark which I think easily constitutes a world's record. Of course conditions are different, because across the pond the shooting at the 200 yard is from the knee, and once the marksman has accustomed himself to sit with all his weight on his heel when kneeling it is as steady a place to shoot as when lying prone.

"Far more interest is taken in rifle shooting in Britain than in the United States, and papers devote more space in chronicling the doings, two full columns being the least for every day of the Bisley meet, while the 'targets' of some of the chief scorers are shown daily, a thing I have never seen in any publication on this side."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Colonel Breliaieff, of the Russian army, in a recently published treatise on the working of quick-firing guns from completely protected positions, declares that the campaign in Manchuria demonstrated that such positions can be satisfactorily established, and lead to extraordinarily successful results. Fire must be directed from distant observing stations, as was done in Manchuria, and telephone and signals were satisfactorily arranged, while levels and directors proved their value and efficiency in indirect fire.

The serious continuance of bubonic plague and the heavy mortality resulting from malaria and other diseases among the British military forces in India have induced the Indian government to create a service of sanitary engineers, whose special duties will consist in safeguarding the public health. Lord Kitchener is much concerned at the spread of disease among the troops under his command, and has instituted a course of lectures on sanitation, to be delivered in every military cantonment, by specially selected officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The Swiss military authorities have recently given out some interesting information concerning the new Swiss quick-firing 12-pr. gun for mountain use. Trials have extended over several years, and the gun recoils upon its mounting, with a hydraulic brake and spring gearing, on the Krupp system. It will displace the existing mountain gun, which dates from 1877. A special trial with three guns took place last year, and finished with the difficult passage of a col covered with snow. The precision and range of the new gun are greatly superior to those of the old mountain gun, and the piece works rapidly and easily, while the load carried by the different mules is not excessive. The transport equipment for the gun was designed in the federal arsenal. The federal assembly sanctioned the proposals, which received legislative effect. The Krupp firm has already begun to deliver the gun, and the complete equipment will have been supplied by the end of next year. The gun has a caliber of 2.9 inches.

The Japanese Imperial steel works at Wakamatsu have been very busy during the past year, and have produced a large quantity of material for use in the arsenals and dockyards. It is said that the men-of-war now being built in Japan, two of them battleships of 19,000 tons,

#### FOREIGN SERVICE OF BRIGADIER GENERALS.

The following table shows the foreign service of brigadier generals of the Army:

Name	Cuba.		Yrs. Mos.	Philippine Islands.				
	Arrived.	Left.		Arrived.	Left.	Yrs.	Mos.	
J. F. Bell.....				July 16, 1898	Jan. 15, 1903.....	4	6	4
F. Funston.....				Nov. 30, 1898	Sept. 3, 1899.....	2	9	10
				Nov. 4, 1899	Dec. 15, 1901.....	2	1	2
T. J. Wint.....	June 21, 1898	July 20, 1898	1	July 28, 1900	Jan. 15, 1904.....	3	6	7
W. H. Carter.....				Feb. 18, 1903	Nov. 7, 1904.....	1	9	1
T. H. Bliss.....	Dec. 26, 1898	May 20, 1902	3	Aug. 5, 1905	Sept. 20, 1906.....	1	2	4
T. H. Barry.....				Aug. 21, 1898	Feb. 7, 1900.....	1	6	
				Aug. 16, 1900	July 20, 1901.....	1	11	2
W. S. McCaskey.....	June 22, 1898	Aug. 18, 1898	2	Feb. 23, 1899	Feb. 16, 1902.....	3		
				Dec. 28, 1903	April 15, 1905.....	1	4	6
A. L. Mills.....	June 21, 1898	July 8, 1898	1	Sept. 4, 1900	July 14, 1903.....	2	10	3
C. Williams.....	May 26, 1899	Jan. 19, 1900	10	Feb. 18, 1904	Sept. 20, 1906.....	2	7	5
W. S. Edgerly.....	Oct. 7, 1899	May 24, 1902	2	Jan. 25, 1900	June 2, 1901.....	1	4	1
W. P. Duvall.....				Feb. 10, 1899	Feb. 31, 1902.....	3	1	
J. W. Bubb.....				Feb. 28, 1904	April 16, 1906.....	2		5
S. P. Jocelyn.....				Feb. 25, 1903	Jan. 10, 1901.....	1	7	1
				April 16, 1901	April 4, 1903.....	2		10
W. T. Duggan.....	June 22, 1898	Aug. 10, 1898	2	April 21, 1906	Sept. 20, 1906.....	3	5	3
Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss	Dec. 19, 1898	Sept. 20, 1899	9	Nov. 28, 1899	July 1, 1903.....	3	7	3
J. J. Pershing.....	June 21, 1898	Aug. 14, 1898	2					

Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss is the only brigadier general on there July 28, 1898, and left Sept. 8, 1898, his period of total service.

the active list who saw service in Porto Rico. He arrived service being given as one month, which is included in his



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are being constructed from such materials, and Admiral Murakami has recently stated before a committee of the Diet that with the exception of brass tubes and supplementary engines, everything for the construction of men-of-war can now be furnished in Japan, and that it is proposed to build them entirely in that country. It has also been said by one of the leading Japanese shipbuilders that ships can now be built as cheaply, if not cheaper, in Japan than in the United Kingdom.

The British Army Council has directed that miniature rifle shooting shall be taught in army schools as an experimental measure. Instruction will be given to boys in the 6th and 7th Standards, and schoolmasters under 18 years' service will be required to qualify as instructors.

During the recent maneuvers of the French army two privates owning bicycles were taken from each company of the 31st Infantry to act as scouts, *estafettes*, and *sentinilles mobiles* in the absence of cavalry. They afforded more rapid and precise information than could be obtained by the adversary.

The new territory selected for the field training of the Canadian military forces is located at Petewawa, on the banks of the Ottawa, and covers about fifty square miles of land. The site affords facilities for all kinds of training, having, besides the river, abundance of timber in the neighborhood. Up to the present it has been used as an artillery practice ground, but when fully laid out it will be utilized for exercising all arms. There is ample space for live-shell firing, as well as for the standing camps which will be erected for the Artillery. It promises to be one of the finest training grounds in the world.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Hqs., St. Louis, Mo. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqs., St. Paul, Minn.
3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. W. B. McCaskey, U.S.A. A. in temporary command. Hqs., Oklahoma City, O.T. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. in temporary command.
5. Philippine Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and E. F. G. and H. Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Fort Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Bks., D.C.; B, Presidio S.F., Cal.

### SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and I, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E and H, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

### CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
- 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 5th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade,

S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

- 7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 9th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
- 10th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
- 12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
- 13th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.
- 14th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal., ordered to Presidio S.F., Nov. 1, 1906.
- 15th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

### ARTILLERY CORPS.

#### Field Artillery.

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Battery and Station.        | Battery and Station.        |
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.   | 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 2d. Ft. Riley, Kas.         | 17th. Ft. Vancouver Bks.    |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va.           | 18th. Vancouver Bks.        |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va.          | 19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.     |
| 5th. Manila, P.I.           | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.    |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.        | 22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.        |
| 8th. Manila, P.I.           | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  |
| 9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.   | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.   |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.   | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. | 26th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.     | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  |
| 13th. Manila, P.I.          | 28th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.    | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.   |

#### COAST ARTILLERY.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Company and Station.                                   | Company and Station.                    |
| 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.                                  | 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.                   |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.                                   | 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.                   |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                                 | 65th. Presidio S.F., Cal.               |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La.                                 | 66th. Presidio S.F., Cal.               |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.                                  | 67th. Presidio S.F., Cal.               |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                                   | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.                   |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                               | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                   |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.                                  | 70th. Presidio S.F., Cal.               |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                               | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.                  |
| 10th. Presidio S.F., Cal.                              | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.                   |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla.                              | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.                    |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.                                 | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.                 |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                                  | 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.                   |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.                                 | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.                  |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                              | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.                 |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                               | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                   |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.                              | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                   |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.                               | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.                |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                                | 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.                |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                              | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                   |
| 21st. Ft. Howard, Md.                                  | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.                  |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                               | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.                                 | 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.                  |
| 24th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                              | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.               |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.                                  | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                  |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                               | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.               |
| 27th. Presidio S.F., Cal.                              | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.                  |
| 28th. Ft. Roscrans, Cal.                               | 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.                 |
| 29th. Presidio S.F., Cal.                              | 91st. Jackson Bks., La.                 |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.                                | 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                 |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                                | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.                  |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.                                   | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.                               | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                 |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.                                | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.                 |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                                  | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                   |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                               | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.                                | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.                  |
| 38th. Presidio S.F., Cal.                              | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                  |
| 39th. Ft. Howard, Md.                                  | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                 |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.                                  | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                 |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.                                  | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.                   |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.                                    | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.              |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                                   | 105th. Presidio S.F., Cal.              |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.                              | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.               |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                                 | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.                  |
| 46th. Ft. Dupont, Mass.                                | 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.                |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.                                    | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.                 |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                                | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                  |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.                                | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.                   |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                              | 112th. Ft. DuPont, N.J.                 |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                               | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.                                 | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                 |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                               | 115th. Ft. Roscrans, Cal.               |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.            | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.                 |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                                | 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.                |
| 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                              | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                  |
| 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.               | 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.                   |
| 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.    | 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.                             | 122d. Key West, Fla.                    |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.               |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.                                  | 125th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.                 |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.                                 | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.                |

### INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
- 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 3d Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
- 4th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 5th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Ordered to sail from Manila for San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 10, and will take station as follows: Hqs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
- 7th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.

## BABY COVERED WITH SORES.

Would Scratch and Tear the Flesh Unless Hands Were Tied—"Would Have Died But For Cuticura."

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, begun to have sores come out on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the sores grew worse. Then they began to come on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than the others. Then I called another physician. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk. My aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent to the drug store and got a cake of the Soap and a box of the Ointment, and at the end of about two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores of any kind since. He is now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only for your most wonderful remedies my precious child would have died from those terrible sores. Mrs. Egbert Sheldon, R.F.D., No. 1, Woodville, Conn., April 22, 1905."

- 8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
- 9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Madison Bks., N.Y.
- 10th Inf.—Hqs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Co. H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Co. A, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Co. B, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Co. G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; L and M, Honolulu, H. I.; I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
- 11th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
- 12th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L, M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
- 13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 14th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
- 15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 17th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. McPherson, Ga.
- 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 20th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.
- 21st Inf.—Sailed from Manila Sept. 20 for San Francisco, en route to station at Ft. Logan, Colo.
- 22d Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
- 23d Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
- 24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
- 25th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.
- 26th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
- 27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
- 28th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
- 29th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Logan, Colo.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah. (Cos. A, B, C and D will proceed to Ft. Douglas, Utah, for station about Nov. 1, 1906.)
- 30th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqs., A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

### ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, A.C., commanding. Arrived at Fort Wadsworth Sept. 20 for instruction work at that post. After Oct. 15 should be addressed at Fort Totten, N.Y., the permanent station of the vessel. Enlisted detachment from 54th Co., C.A., on board.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, A.C., attached. Arrived at Fort Williams, Me., Sept. 11, for instruction work. Should be addressed at Fort Rodman, Mass., the next port of call. Enlisted detachment 57th Co., C.A., on board.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, A.C., attached. Arrived at Fort Warren, Mass., Sept. 10 for instruction work. Should be addressed at Fort Terry, N. Y., next port of call. Enlisted detachment from 58th Co., C.A., on board.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. George T. Patterson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, A.C., attached. Arrived at Fort Strong, Mass., Sept. 11 for instruction work. Should be addressed at Fort Greble, R.I., the next port of call. Enlisted detachment from 120th Co., A. C., on board.

### BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.

YOU can get passably good liquors the world around—But the Cocktail comes from New York. Be sure you have some with you—and be sure they're GOLD LION Cocktails.

(Ready to serve) never vary. GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin, Dry Gin—and the American.

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doesn't buy what it doesn't need. Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, do not need a dollar's worth of doctor, but a quarter's worth of

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# PIKE'S PEAK CENTENNIAL.

The centennial of the visit of Capt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, U.S.A., to the famous mountain of the Rockies which bears his name, was celebrated in Colorado during the past week. The centennial of Captain Pike's expedition up the Arkansas Valley also was celebrated at Pawnee Village, Kans. Captain Pike first unfurled the American flag in Kansas. It was on Sept. 29, 1806, at Pawnee Village, that he caused the Spanish flag to be drawn down by the Indians living there, and the Stars and Stripes hoisted in its place.

Colorado opened its celebration with sermons in the churches throughout the State, in recognition of Pike's religious character. Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou, at the base of the great peak, were ablaze with lights and bunting. On Sept. 24 there was a review of troops of the 29th Infantry, a troop of Cavalry and a full battery of Artillery. In addition to dedicating a monument to General Pike in Antlers Park there was also the unveiling of the bronze tablets on a huge boulder on the tip of Pike's Peak, and cannon were fired from the summit at 14,147 feet elevation.

Captain Pike was not the first white man to see the mountain which was later named after him, as it was known to the Spanish, and in fact Pike was following a Spanish party when he saw the mountain. Nor was he the first white man to reach its summit. As he himself declared, he never came nearer to it than fifteen miles. The mountain was not surmounted until nearly fifteen years afterward, when Dr. Edwin James, with three other members of the Rocky Mountain expedition under Major S. H. Long, U.S.A., reached its summit. No one knows who first gave Pike's name to the peak. It was originally named James's Peak, but the title would not stick. The alliterative name of Pike's Peak appears to have better pleased the early pioneers, who adopted it several years before it got into print. Captain Pike's expedition was one of the first to be sent by the American government into the Louisiana territory. It started from St. Louis on July 17, 1806, a short time before the return of the Lewis and Clark expedition, it being second only to that in point of time. Zebulon Montgomery Pike was born in Lambert, N.J., the son of an Army officer, in 1779. At the age of fifteen he was a cadet in his father's regiment, became an ensign March 3, 1799, and first lieutenant Nov. 1, 1800. In 1802 he was a first lieutenant of the 1st U.S. Infantry; was a captain of that regiment in 1806; major, 6th U.S. Infantry, in 1808, and colonel of the 15th Infantry, July 6, 1812. March 12, 1813, he was nominated brigadier general, but the appointment was not confirmed by the Senate before his death. He fell in front of his troops in an attack on Toronto in the War of 1812. On April 27,

1813, he attacked one of the redoubts of the defenses of Toronto. The retreating garrison blew up the magazine and Pike was crushed by a fragment of rock, dying a few hours later. His name has been given to ten counties and a number of towns in various States bear his name. A man-of-war was named for him at the time of his death.

Mrs. Russel, author of "Born to the Blue," a juvenile story of Army life, which is published by L. C. Page and Co., was herself an "Army girl," and is full of good stories of her own childish experiences on the Western plains where her father was stationed. She remembers vividly one drive with her parents, on a sunny spring day after an unusually long cold winter. They were some little distance from home (then Fort Union, N.M.), when a pack of hungry gray wolves bore down upon them. Fortunately, the mules drawing their buckboard took fright, and needed no urging to reach the garrison ahead of the howling, half-starved pack, so close behind them. The first Indian she remembers seeing was at the same fort. She could not have been more than three, but, to quote her own words, "I can recall to this day the agony I felt when, in trying to escape from him, I stumbled and fell. He jumped toward me, meaning, no doubt, to pick me up. But I eluded him, and sobbing with fright, rushed for my father's office. To my horror the office was empty, and close behind I could hear the quick patter of those moccasined feet. There was no time to lose, and I darted head forward under father's desk. Hours later, it seemed to me, I was discovered in hiding by my father. He dragged me out, and there beside him was the Indian, looking much puzzled at my queer actions, for poor Lo was a friendly scout, who later became a very good friend to the little girl he had frightened so badly."

Lieutenant (examining soldier)—What should you do if you met an enemy on the field of battle?

Soldier—Shoot him dead, sir.  
Lieutenant—Right. And what should you do if you met a whole battalion of the enemy?

Soldier—Shoot them dead, sir.  
Lieutenant—You couldn't, by yourself. You should fall back and give warning. What should you do if you met a cow belonging to the enemy?

Soldier—Shoot it dead, sir.

Lieutenant—Wrong.  
Soldier—Fall back and give warning, sir.

Lieutenant—Wrong again. You should catch hold of it by the horns and bring it into camp. Now tell me what you should do if you met me in the field?

Soldier—Shoot you dead, sir.  
Lieutenant—Rubbish! I'm not an enemy! I wear the same uniform as you do.

Soldier—Fall back and give warning.  
Lieutenant—Wrong, stupid! I'm not a battalion of the enemy.


Soldier—Well, then, I'd catch hold of you by the horns and lead you into camp.  
Lieutenant—Lustige Blätter.

The record of three hundred shots a minute made by Sergeant Major Wallingford with the new Halle automatic rifle is described by Dewey S. Beebe in The Technical World Magazine for September. He made one target of fifteen shots in nine seconds, and another of forty shots in one minute, all at 200 yards, and every shot came within a circle of fifteen inches in diameter. Mr. Beebe believes that his feat thrusts before the military world the tremendous possibilities of the automatic rifle. The Halle automatic mechanism is worked by the recoil of the gun and not by compressed gas drawn from the barrel. It is a short-recoil rather than a long-recoil gun, lessening the shock to the gun and its mechanism.

The steady increase in the business of the C. P. Goerz Optical Works has resulted in the incorporation of the United States branch offices and factory, under the name of the C. P. Goerz American Optical Co. The headquarters will be as heretofore at 52 East Union Square, New York, with a branch office in the Heyworth building, Chicago. Messrs. Telgeman and Torka will remain agents for the Pacific coast. The manufacturing plant will be greatly increased and especial attention will be given to the prompt delivery of orders. The high standard that has always characterized Goerz products will, of course, be maintained.

In the British navy an admiral of the fleet flies a Union Jack, but this is seldom seen. A ship carrying an admiral is known by a white flag, with a red St. George's Cross, flying from the foremast. A vice-admiral's flag is similar, the only difference being the addition of a red circle in the top left-hand corner; and a rear admiral flies a flag with the same design, but with a red circle in each left-hand corner; and a rear admiral flies a flag with the same design, but with a red circle in each left-hand corner, top and bottom.

It is evident that the battles of the future will be of several days' duration, and that the dislodgment of a tolerably strong force from even one position will be a matter continued from day until night, and on into the second day.



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